The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Walker's Arrival and Immediate Discharge from Custody.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY CASS.

Commodore Paulding's Account of Walker's Arrest.

The Indians of Utah and California—Volunteers in California against the Mormons, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Gen. WALKER arrived here to-night. He was received here, and at all the towns on the road, with great enthusiasm. Marshal RYNDERS repudiates the idea of holding him as a prisoner.

Capt. ENGLE delivered his dispatches from PAULDING, to-day, and they were considered in Cabinet meeting. Secretary FLOYD is especially earnest in his opposition to the efforts to defeat the fillibusters.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL says he will introduce resolutions in Congress directing the President to send WALKER back in a national vessel.

The announcement that the Kansas Constitution is ratified with the Slavery clause seriously disappoints Northern men, who would have sustained the Lecompton scheme if Slavery had been excluded, but dare not now. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The following is Commodore PAULDING'S letter to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the circumstances under which he arrested Gen. WALKER:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL,
Dec. 15, 1857.

SIR: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the Department that I had broken up the camp of General WALKER at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*. The General came here with me, and will take passage in one of the steamers for New-York, where he will present himself to the Marshal of the District.

The Department being in possession of all the facts in relation to General WALKER'S escape, with his followers, from the United States, as well as the letters of Captain CHATARD and General WALKER to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended. I could not regard General WALKER and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home. In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidently look to the Government for my justification.

Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one, and the points few and strong. WALKER came to Point Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war placed there to prevent his landing. With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp and hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the "Head-quarters of the Army in Nicaragua," and signed himself the Commander-in-Chief. With this pretension, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority, he landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the Fort of Castillo on the San Juan River, captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women and children in the steamer *Morgan*.

In doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light. Humanity as well as law, justice and national honor demanded the dispersion of these lawless men.

The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last Summer to New-York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

Besides the sufferings that must necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of General WALKER, misguided and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless, have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies would have been brought back to their friends at the expense of the country.

For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have disarmed and sent to the United States General WILLIAM WALKER and his outlawed and piratical followers for trial, or for whatever action the Government in its wisdom may think proper to pursue.

Captain OMMANNY, of H. B. M. ship *Brunswick*, offered to coöperate with me in removing the party from Point Arenas, but as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag. H. PAULDING.

In a letter dated Dec. 18, Commodore PAULDING gives the particulars of the landing of the marines and seamen at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, yet everything was accomplished in so seamanlike and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time without loss or accident. To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men, he says, he is indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service, for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured, and no loss of any kind sustained. No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

The Cabinet had the matter before them to-day. Although the arrest of General WALKER is not strictly justified by the instructions to Commodore PAULDING, it is conceived that the case is very much palliated by the circumstances under which, as explained by him, it was effected. WALKER will be released from his present arrest, and it is probable that a process will be commenced to bring him to trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

Capt. ENGLE had a long interview with the President to-day, and detailed to him all the circumstances connected with the arrest of WALKER.

Gen. WALKER arrived this evening, accompanied by Marshal RYNDERS, T. F. MEAGHER and MALCOLM CAMPBELL. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Shortly after Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS with General WALKER repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Secretary CASS that he had received a communication from Commodore PAULDING, saying he had arrested Gen. WALKER for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua, and that Gen. WALKER had promised him (PAULDING) upon his honor to surrender himself to Capt. RYNDERS, as Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on arrival in that City. Capt. RYNDERS stated that Gen. WALKER had done so, and that he (RYNDERS) had accompanied him to Washington to ascertain the views of the Government.

Gen. CASS replied that the Executive Department of the Government *did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner*; that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he (WALKER) could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him.

Capt. RYNDERS then informed General WALKER he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory, created by the Mormons, had been communicated to the Indians on the borders of California, and especially those in the Southern portion of that State. All remained quiet, and so far as appearances are concerned there is no reason to anticipate a different state of things.

Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and that ten regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding—Captain Chatard of the Saratoga—The Embarrassment Growing out of Walker's Arrest—A Parallel for the Koszta Case, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Nothing could be more emphatic than the language in which the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Navy protest that Commodore PAULDING greatly exceeded his instructions in invading Nicaragua, and arresting Gen. WALKER and his band of "emigrants." There are many who persist in believing that, after all, he has only done what he was secretly authorized to do. I state the fact only for the purpose of saying that the existence of any such instructions is utterly inconsistent with the positive declarations of the members of the Administration whom I have named—and who do not hesitate to characterize the Commodore's act as one of extreme and inexcusable folly. Capt. CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, has been deprived of his command and ordered home for trial for failing to stop the *Fashion* when she carried the fillibusters in, and now Commodore PAULDING is in imminent danger of severe punishment for having gone into a foreign jurisdiction to arrest the same men. Let me mention here, by the way, that Capt. CHATARD, the day after the *Fashion* entered the port of San Juan, wrote a very penitent letter to the Commodore, blaming himself severely for having permitted her to pass unchallenged, but excusing himself by the declaration that he never suspected, until too late, that she was a fillibuster, or that she had more than half-a-dozen men on board of her.

Some very important and interesting questions arise out of the present state of facts. WALKER and his men have been brought home, and the General is in the hands of the United States Marshal. The President, however, does not pretend that he is in custody upon any lawful authority,—and so Capt. RYNDERS will have been informed ere this reaches you. True he may be sued upon his forfeited recognizance; but he cannot be arrested and held upon that except in the presence of a transcript from the New-Orleans Court, and an order for his arrest emanating from the same tribunal.

Had the arrest been made upon the high seas, WALKER and his men could be held, of course, upon the charge of violating the Neutrality laws; but it is very questionable whether they can be so held, as the facts now appear. They have been kidnapped in a foreign jurisdiction, just as MARTIN KOSZTA was; and the principle established in the KOSZTA case, instead of vindicating the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, establishes the right of fillibusters to be sent back and placed precisely in the position in which the Commodore found them. I think you will find the cases parallel.

KOSZTA was kidnapped upon Turkish soil by an Austrian force—the Austrian Government claiming his allegiance, with a view to taking him to Austria for trial upon an alleged offence against that Government. He denied allegiance to Austria, claiming that he had renounced it. Capt. INGRAHAM sustained his right to decide for himself where his allegiance was due, and the Government of the United States, through its Secretary of State, denounced, in the strongest possible terms, the conduct of Austria in invading a foreign soil, to kidnap one of its own original subjects, who had cast off his allegiance to them.

So, in the present case, General WALKER and his men, having availed themselves of the right of expatriation which our own Government has asserted through its patriotic Secretary of State, Gen. CASS—threw off their allegiance to the United States—asserted themselves subjects of Nicaragua, and, as such, proceeded to take part in shaping its political character. In pursuance of this right, they are upon Nicaraguan soil, and an American force goes into the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, kidnaps them there, and sends them back to the United States for trial for an offence committed here. In KOSZTA'S case it was decided that he was entitled to be set down again in the streets of Smyrna, clothed with all the rights and privileges of which he was possessed when the minions of Austria seized him. Why, then, are not WALKER and his men entitled to precisely the same reparation?

It may be answered that this casting off American allegiance by WALKER & Co., is all a sham. So it was said of KOSZTA; but we held that he had the right to decide for himself. Who is to decide in the other case? We have no law providing a form of expatriation, and until we have it, the predeclarations and the acts of the individual ex-patriots must settle the question.

Commodore PAULDING had no power to assume the right to decide the question,—yet he did precisely that,—for except upon the claim that they were American citizens and not Nicaraguans, he could not have deluded himself into the idea that he had the least apology for interference. If WALKER had been arrested within American jurisdiction, and had set up in defence that he was a citizen of Nicaragua, it would have been a question for the American Court to decide of which country he was the subject; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether any such question can be submitted to a United States Court in the case of men kidnapped in a foreign jurisdiction, and so not legally in custody for trial.

To admit that the United States have acquired any sort of jurisdiction over WALKER and his men, under these circumstances, would be to establish a most dangerous precedent—one which might and would be cited against us in the future by other nations greatly to our disadvantage. Depend upon it that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN will never sanction its establishment. What steps they will take to repair the error it is too soon to surmise; but that Commodore PAULDING—as pure-hearted and well-meaning a man as ever lived—has plunged the Government into a perfect sea of embarrassment and complications is very certain.

I have said nothing in regard to the *morale* of the case. My object has been simply to discuss this question in its political and legal aspects. Denounce WALKER and his cause as we may, all will admit the fallacy of the principle which justifies evil that good may come. We rejoice, sometimes, that a ruffian has met a well-deserved death, and yet deplore the fact that he was executed by Judge Lynch; so we may be glad that WALKER'S expedition is broken up and dispersed, while we cannot but deplore the violation of international law, and of our own Constitution, in the accomplishment of such a result. True, Nicaragua will not complain of the violation of her sovereignty; but that does not mend the matter any. If a Commodore is sustained by public sentiment in this instance, unauthorized war may be commenced upon a foreign soil, at any time, by any other officer of the United States who happens to think he will be justified in the exercise of a power which the Constitution confers on Congress alone. These suggestions, I trust, will not be found unworthy of careful consideration.

The war of the disputants over the Nicaragua Transit is not yet over; and by the way, let me suggest to a certain New-York "Commodore" that if the United States authorities succeed in getting hold of the originals of certain letters of his to high functionaries of Costa Rica, advising them how they may thwart the policy of the United States in Central America, he will be in imminent danger of indictment and conviction of treason, or something akin to it. A certain "General" in your midst may also take the hint and profit by it. S.

The Contract for the Senate Binding.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Party hacks are carping at the course of Hon. ROBERT JOHNSON, of Arkansas, in having voted as Chairman of the Committee on Printing to give the contract for binding the Senate documents to CHARLES BUTLER, of this city, a member of the American Party, and therefore a political opponent of the Administration. The complaint is altogether unjust, and, to some extent, unfounded. The associate of Mr. BUTLER is Mr. PETTIBONE, a practical and established bookbinder, and a life-long Democrat. Before awarding the contract to any person, Mr. JOHNSON moved the reduction of compensation 20 per cent. below the prices at which it has been executed by Mr. McGUIRE and his predecessors for the last twelve years. This motion prevailed by the votes of Mr. JOHNSON and Gen. CAMERON against that of Mr. FITZPATRICK. The bids of Messrs. BUTLER & PETTIBONE were found to be the lowest from responsible parties, and were, of course, accepted. This reduction will effect an important saving to the Government. The cost of the binding for the last Congress was $299,000, of which the Senate's portion was probably less than $130,000. It is estimated by competent parties that the profits on the contract assigned to Mr. BUTLER and his partner will not exceed five per cent. At a time like this, when the Treasury is so nearly empty that even the salaries of members of Congress cannot be paid, such leaks and fissures in the public coffers as have been opened by the binding and printing jobs of past Congresses ought to be stopped, and Mr. JOHNSON deserves warm applause for his movement in that direction.

The Chairman of the Printing Committee contemplates another important reform. He will support the project of a Government Printing-Office whenever presented under favorable auspices. In the meantime, he proposes to introduce a resolution prohibiting the printing of any greater number of any public document than may be required to supply each member of Congress with one copy, unless by a law duly passed and signed by the President. This will lop off one enormous source of extravagance and corruption.

The Navy Department has received no dispatches from Commodore PAULDING this morning which discloses other facts respecting the arrest of WALKER than are contained in the published accounts. A.

Later from Kansas.

THE ELECTION AT LEAVENWORTH—ILLEGAL VOTING BY MISSOURIANS—ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF GENERAL LANE, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Leavenworth, Kansas, advices of the 25th inst. give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery, and 9 against. Much excitement prevailed, there being many Missourians present, some of whom voted, after swearing in their votes. The form of oath administered was, "Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory?" Several Missourians had been arrested, and Judge LECOMPTE had issued writs of *habeas corpus* for their release.

General CALHOUN had been burned in effigy.

ELI MOORE had been shot in the leg by a German.

It was rumored that Governor DENVER had issued an order for the arrest of General LANE.

THE LATE FIGHT AT FORT SCOTT, ETC.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

A messenger reached this place last night, informing General LANE that he had taken part in the late conflict, and left immediately after for reinforcements. He gives us the following information:

Dr. LITTLE, known as one of the most radical and dangerous Pro-Slavery leaders, in company with G. W. CLARK, the murderer of BARBER, residents of Fort Scott, have been doing all in their power to annoy the Free-State citizens in that vicinity. Dr. LITTLE has been acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and with a posse would sally out to collect taxes. If his demands were not complied with promptly, he would distrain property and sell it to Missourians from the adjoining Missouri Counties for a mere trifle. They had made arrests under the rebellion act, now repealed by the late Legislature.

In attempting to make arrests at the Little Osage River, 16 miles from Fort Scott, they were resisted. They then increased their posse to 100, and surrounded the Free State men, numbering thirty-five, who confined themselves in a log cabin. On refusing to surrender, Dr. LITTLE said, "if you do not surrender we will blow you to h—l." "Blow away," replied Capt. ABBOTT, which was answered by a volley of bullets. Capt. ABBOTT returned the fire, killing three Missourians and wounding Dr. LITTLE. Both parties then sent for reinforcements.

This occurred at 3 o'clock on Wednesday last. General LANE had ordered Captain ABBOTT to maintain his position at all hazards. The Missourians have several prisoners. Among them is Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Wakarusa, well known as the "fighting parson." Small companies from most of the Free-State towns have gone to the relief of their friends. A company of riflemen, with a brass howitzer, will leave this place to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock. General LANE will accompany them. Acting-Governor STANTON has sent a Company of 100 Dragoons as a *posse comitatus*.

General WHITMAN left this morning for Lecompton, to demand of Governor STANTON the arms—of which there are over 200 stand—taken by Governor GEARY from emigrants. General W. acts as Agent of the National Kansas Committee. The coolest, wisest, richest, as well as the poorest men in the Territory, see no hope for peace. We cannot have it till the usurpers are out of the way.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here last evening from New-York. She experienced terrible gales on the passage.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening

The Clipper Ship Grey Eagle in Distress.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Columbia*, at this port from New-York, spoke off Cape Hatteras the clipper ship *Grey Eagle*, from City Point, Va., bound to Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of flour, dismasted. The *Grey Eagle* refused assistance, but the *Columbia* took off seven passengers and brought them to this port.

Suicides.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES W. BARHYDT.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

CHARLES W. BARHYDT, of the firm of CHARLES W. and GILES S. BARHYDT, grocers of this city, was found dead in his store this morning about 7 o'clock, stabbed to the heart and with one of his thumbs blown off. Marks of powder were also on his breast. A pistol was found near him with the barrel bursted, also a dirk covered with blood. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict was rendered that his death was caused by his own hands.

SUICIDE OF M. N. ORR.

DAYTON, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

M. N. ORR, of Gowando, committed suicide this afternoon. He went into his grocery, and after locking the door, hung himself.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Nos. 21 and 22—Before reported. Argument commenced for the Apellants and continued for the Appellees.

Reported Illness of Edwin Forrest.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

EDWIN FORREST, the eminent tragedian, lies dangerously ill at the American Hotel in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

A private dispatch from Cleveland denies that Mr. FORREST is seriously ill. He will arrive in this city in a few days.

The Canada Elections.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The result of the elections in Upper Canada, so far, is unfavorable to the Ministry, and in Lower Canada favorable. The elections will all be over in a few days, when Parliament will assemble immediately.

The wife of JOHN A. MCDONALD, Premier, died at Kingston to-day.

ELECTION RIOTING IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

There were a number of serious disturbances at the polls yesterday. Three Irishmen were killed and many others seriously injured. The military had to be called to preserve the peace. The Ministerialists have about 2,000 majority. Worse disturbances are anticipated.

The News of the Seizure of Walker in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 28.

The receipt of the news of General WALKER'S capture caused general indignation in this City. The announcement was made at SPALDING & ROGERS' Amphitheatre, and the St. Charles' Theatre causing great excitement. A meeting to express the feeling of the community is called for 12 o'clock to-morrow. The feeling here in favor of reinforcing Colonel ANDERSON is intense.

The Rhode Island Central Bank.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Supreme Court, this morning, decreed a perpetual injunction upon the Rhode Island Central Bank.

The Fillibuster Wars in Nicaragua.

Chronological History of Walker's Expeditions—1855—57.

The following Record of the Fillibustering operations of General WILLIAM WALKER in Nicaragua, from the time of his first expedition, in the early part of 1855, to the breaking-up of the second expedition during the present month, will prove useful for reference:

1855.

May 4—WALKER leaves San Francisco for Nicaragua, with a force of 62 men.

June 11—Arrives at Realejo; accepts the invitation of the Democratic faction to espouse their cause; subsequently marches against the "Serviles" at Rivas, but is defeated, and falls back on Realejo.

Sept. 2—Again attacks Rivas, and defeats the enemy.

Oct. 11—Captures the city of Granada.

Oct. 23—Don PATRICIO RIVAS named Provisional President of Nicaragua; WALKER appointed General-in-Chief.

October—WALKER receives large reinforcements from the Northern States and California; Col. PARKER H. FRENCH appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

1856.

January—Col. FRENCH, the new Minister, arrested in New-York for enlisting soldiers for Nicaragua.

Jan. 22—Nicaragua suspends diplomatic relations with the United States.

February—Col. SCHLESSINGER, Commissioner from Nicaragua, expelled from Costa Rica; WALKER immediately issues a declaration of war.

March 20—Nicaraguan forces defeated at Santa Rosa by the Costa Ricans.

April 7—Rivas occupied by the Costa Ricans.

April 11—WALKER drives them out of the town; cholera ravages the Costa Rican troops, and they evacuate the Nicaraguan territory.

May—Padre VIGIL appointed Minister to the United States, *vice* FRENCH; he meets a cold reception.

June 20—WALKER dissolves the Provisional Government, and seizes the reins of power.

June 24—President RIVAS takes refuge in Leon, with his Cabinet, and enters into alliance with Costa Rica.

August—Señor SALIZAN, of the Rivas Cabinet, shot, by WALKER'S orders, for high treason.

Oct. 12—WALKER defeats the Guatemaleans at Granada.

Oct.—Nov.—Severe conflicts between the Costa Ricans and WALKER; dreadful suffering at Massaya; Granada destroyed and abandoned; WALKER retreats to Rivas, where he is closely besieged.

Dec. 23.—Costa Rica seizes the Transit Route; WALKER'S communications cut off.

1857.

January—Col. LOCKRIDGE, with reinforcements for WALKER, turned back by the Costa Ricans.

Jan. 24—HENNINGSEN defeated by the Allies under CANAS.

Jan. 28—HENNINGSEN again defeated by the Allies at St. George.

Jan. 30—HENNINGSEN falls back on Rivas.

March 6—WALKER repulses attack of the Allies on Rivas.

March 16—Defeats the Allies at St. George.

May 1—*Walker surrenders at Rivas*, to Capt. DAVIS, U. S. S. *St. Mary's*, with his staff and 260 men; after suffering extraordinary hardships during the siege. *The first Expedition ended.*

May 27—WALKER arrives at New-Orleans.

June 15—He protests against the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, in a letter to the President.

June 16—Arrives in New-York.

June 27—The *Wabash* reaches New-York with a portion of WALKER'S force, in a destitute condition.

July 29—The *Cyane* reaches Boston with the remainder of WALKER'S force.

July—Costa Rica awards the Transit Grant to WEBSTER and HARRIS.

Aug. 7—Costa Rica issues a decree against WALKER as a pirate.

Aug. 18—The *Tennessee* reaches New-York with 260 deserters from WALKER'S force.

Aug. to Nov.—WALKER and HENNINGSEN actively engaged in organizing another Expedition; recruits raised in Mississippi, Texas and other Southern States.

Nov. 10—WALKER arrested in New-Orleans for violation of the Neutrality Laws; gives bail in $2,000 to appear and answer.

Nov. 11—WALKER departs from New-Orleans for Nicaragua.

Nov. 13—Embarks on board the steamer *Fashion* in Mobile Bay, with 200 men for a second Fillibustering Expedition.

Nov. 25—Lands at Punta Arenas, passing U. S. S. *Saratoga*, without exciting suspicion.

Nov. 30—Establishes headquarters at Punta Arenas; orders officers of the *Saratoga* to return to their ship.

Nov. 30—Capt. CHATARD of the *Saratoga* threatens punishment to WALKER in case of his interference with the English mails.

Nov. 30—WALKER addresses to Commodore PAULDING a remonstrance against the conduct of Capt. CHATARD.

Dec. 4 and 5—Col. ANDERSON ascends the San Juan; captures steamers *Bolivia*, *Morgan*, *Ogden* and *Virgin*, and with the latter 40 Costa Ricans; seizes Fort Castillo and occupies it with 45 men.

Dec. 6—United States frigate *Wabash*, and H. B. M. steamers *Brunswick* and *Leopard* arrive at San Juan.

Dec. 7—United States steamer *Fulton* joins company. Capt. FAYSSOUX repulsed from the San Juan River by a force of United States marines.

Dec. 8—Com. PAULDING dispatches a force of 385 marines, under Capt. ENGLE, to demand the surrender of WALKER at Punta Arenas; WALKER yields, is conveyed on board the *Fulton*, where he has an interview with Com. PAULDING; the fillibuster officers ordered on board the *Saratoga*; the privates disarmed and placed on the *Wabash*.

Dec. 9—A party of United States marines from the *Saratoga* lands and seizes WALKER'S stores at Punta Arenas.

Dec. 12—The prisoners on the *Wabash* (150 in number) transferred to the *Saratoga*, which immediately set sail for Norfolk, Va. WALKER gives his parole to proceed to New-York and surrender himself to the U. S. Marshal. Col. ANDERSON and 45 men are left in possession of Fort Castillo. *The Second Expedition ended.*

Dec. 27—WALKER arrives in New-York, by the *Northern Light*, a prisoner on parole.

Dec. 28—He surrenders himself to the custody of U. S. Marshal RYNDERS.

Dec. 28—The Government censures the action of Com. PAULDING, and disavows the responsibility.

Dec. 29—WALKER leaves New-York for Washington in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

THE MORMON ARMY.—The forces of the Mormons are estimated to amount to about 5,000 men, officered as follows:

Daniel H. Wells, Lieutenant-General.
James Ferguson, Aujutant-General.
A. P. Rockwood, Commissary-General.
Geo. D. Grant, Brigadier-General of Cavalry.
H. B. Clawson, Aid-de-Camp.
L. W. Hardy, Division Commissary.
W. H. Kimball, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.
Wm. Hyde, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.
R. T. Burton, Major of the Life Guards.

THE MORMON WAR.

Important Correspondence from the Utah Expedition.

Threatenings of Brigham Young.

Determined Purpose of the Mormons to Resist the United States Troops by Force.

The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, publishes the following important dispatch from Col. JOHNSTON, of the Army of Utah, inclosing communications from BRIGHAM YOUNG to Col. ALEXANDER, and other documents. We published in yesterday's issue some brief extracts from the correspondence, received by telegraph from Washington:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, Black's Fork,
three miles below mouth of Ham' Fork,
en route to Salt Lake City, Nov. 5, 1857.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 3d instant. This place I designated in a communication to Colonel ALEXANDER, subsequent to my letter to you of the 18th of October, from the South Pass, as the one at which the force, (consisting of one squadron of dragoons, two companies of the Tenth Infantry, and one company of volunteers—in all about 300 men,) under the command of Colonel C. F. SMITH, charged with the duty of protecting the trains of supplies for the army, could, with the most facility, join the main body. Colonel SMITH, with his command, and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached here on the 3d instant. The march was slow and tedious, and effected in eight days—averaging 11 miles per day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make any more rapid progress, on account of the broken-down condition of the draught animals. Trains, including settlers and merchants, destined for Salt Lake, (which I would not allow to go on,) in as close order as they could be made to travel, occupied a space of five or six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Col. SMITH. Yesterday and to-day have been occupied in making arrangements necessary for a forward movement, which my orders will explain. To-morrow I will march upon Fort Bridger and dislodge any force I may find there, and await the arrival of Col. COOK, when, as the approach of Winter is too near to attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, I will seize upon the district mentioned in my letter from South Pass, and occupy it until an advance is practicable.

The communications from BRIGHAM YOUNG to Col. ALEXANDER, and Elder TAYLOR to Captain MARCY, and the orders of D. WELLS, the commander of the Mormons, (herewith inclosed,) and the acts of the legislative assembly at the last session, *show a matured and settled design on the part of the sect of Mormons to hold and occupy this Territory independent of and irrespective of the authority of the United States.* They have, with premeditation, placed themselves in rebellion against the Union, and entertain the insane design of establishing a form of government thoroughly despotic and utterly repugnant to our institutions. Occupying, as they do, an attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the Government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason, (see orders and commissions herewith, issued by the leaders,) I have ordered that whenever they are met with arms they may be treated as enemies.

In my letter from the South Pass, I submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief the necessity on the part of the Government of prompt and vigorous action; that the time for further argument is past; and, in my opinion, the people of the United States must now act or submit to a usurpation of their territory, and engrafting upon our institutions a social organization and political principles incompatible with our own. Lest that letter may not have been received, I send herewith a copy.

The state of things now existing has not been brought about by the movements of troops in this direction; for these people understand the relation of the military to the civil power of the Government as well as any other portion of the inhabitants of the Union, and that the arms of our solders are designed for the preservation of the peaceful condition of society, and not for its disturbance. Their conduct, as I have before stated as my opinion, results from a settled determination on their part not to submit to the authority of the United States, or any other outside of their Church.

Inclosed is a statement of the Chief Commissary of the amount of subsistence desrtoyed under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The loss, although great, is less than I apprehended. A supply early in the Spring must be forwarded. It should reach here by the 1st of June. The supplies of the contractors, suttlers, &c., for the employes, have been exhausted; so long a detention with the army was not anticipated by them. It is become necessary to give them bread, as there is no other source from which they can obtain it. Should a long interval intervene without hearing from me, you need only attribute it to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains in the Winter months. The officers and men are in fine health, and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. S. JOHNSTON, Col. 2d Cavalry.

P. S.—We have made one day's march since the date of this, and are now (November 7) awaiting the arrival of trains, delayed yesterday by a storm. Our trains occupy, in as close order as they can travel, the road for thirteen or fourteen miles. Therefore, the rear cannot move till late in the day. A. S. J.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, Oct. 14, 1857.

COLONEL: In consideration of our relative positions, you acting in your capacity as commander of the United States forces, in obedience, as you have stated to orders from the President of the United States, and I as Governor of this Territory, impelled by every sense of justice, honor, integrity, and patriotism to resist what I consider to be a direct infringement of the rights of the citizens of Utah, and an act of usurpation and tyranny unprecedented in the history of the United States, permit me frankly to address you as a citizen of the United States, untrammeled by the usages of official dignity or military etiquette.

As citizens of the United States we both, it is presumable, feel strongly attached to the Constitution and institutions of our common country, and, as gentlemen, should probably agree in sustaining the dear-bought liberties bequeathed by our fathers, the positions in which we are individually placed being the only apparent cause of our present antagonism; you, as Colonel commanding, finding that you have a rigid duty to perform in obedience to orders, and I, a still more important duty to the people of this Territory.

I need not here reiterate what I have mentioned in my official proclamation, and what I and the people of this Territory universally believe firmly to be the object of the Administration in the present expedition against Utah—viz: the destruction, if not the entire annihilation, of the Mormon community, solely upon religious grounds, and without any pretext whatever; for the Administration do know from the most reliable sources that the base reports circulated by DRUMMOND, and others of their mean officials, are barefaced calumnies. They do, moreover, know that the people of Utah have been more peaceable and law-abiding than the people of any other Territory of the United States, and have never resisted even the wish of the President of the United States, nor treated with indignity a single individual coming to the Territory under his authority, although the conduct and deportment of many of them have merited, and in any other State or Territory would have met with summary punishment. But when the President of the United States so far degrades his high position and prostitutes the highest gift of the people so as to make use of the military power (intended only for the protection of the people's rights) to crush the people's liberties, and compel them to receive officials so lost to self-respect as to accept appointments since the known and expressed wish of the people, and so craven and degraded as to need an army to protect them in their position, we feel that we would be recreant to every principle of self-respect, honor, integrity and patriotism to bow tamely to such high-handed tyranny, a parallel to which is only found in the attempts made by the British Government in its most corrupt stages against the rights, liberties and lives of our forefathers.

Now, Colonel, I do not charge you, nor those serving under you, with the instigation of the enormities. I consider that you are only the agent made use of by the Administration—probably unwillingly so—to further their infamous designs. What high-minded gentleman can feel comfortable in being the mere *catspaw* of political jugglers, hucksters, penny-a-liners, hungry speculators, and disgraced officials? Yet it is from the statements of such men only that the Administration have acted, attaching the official seal to your movements. Now, I feel that when such treason is perpetrated unblushingly in open daylight against the liberties and most sacred rights of the citizens of this Territory, it is my duty, and the duty of every lover of his country and her sacred institutions, to resist it and maintain inviolate the Constitution of our common country.

Perhaps, Colonel, you may feel otherwise; education and associations have their influences; but I have yet to learn that United States officers are implicitly bound to obey the dictum of a despotic President in violating the most sacred constitutional rights of American citizens.

We have sought diligently for peace. We have sacrificed millions of dollars' worth of property to attain it, and wandered a thousand of miles from the confines of civilization, severing ourselves from home, the society of friends, and everything that makes life worth enjoyment. If we have war it is not of our seeking; we have never sought to interfere with the rights of others, but they have come and sent to interfere with us. We had hoped that in this barren and desolate country we could have remained unmolested, but it would seem that our implacable and blood-thirsty foes envy us even these barren deserts. Now, if our real enemies, the mobocrats, priests, editors, and politicians, at whose instigation the present storm has been gathered, had come against us instead of you and your command, I would not have addressed them thus. They never would have been allowed to reach the South Pass.

In you we recognize only the agents and instruments of the Administration, and with you individually we have no quarrel. I believe that it would have been more consonant with your feelings to have made war upon the enemies of your country than upon American citizens. But to us the end to be accomplished is the same; and while I appreciate the unpleasantness of your situation, you must be aware that circumstances compel the people of Utah to look upon you in your present belligerent attitude as their enemies and the enemies of their common country, and notwithstanding my most sincere desire to promote amicable relations with you, *I shall feel it my duty, as do the people of the Territory universally, to resist to the utmost, every attempt to encroach further upon our rights.*

It, therefore, becomes a matter for your serious consideration, whether it would not be more in accordance with the spirit and institutions of our country to return with your present force rather than force an issue so unpleasant to all, and which must result in much misery and perhaps bloodshed, and, if persisted in, the total destruction of your army. And, furthermore, does it not become a question whether it is more patriotic for officers of the United States army to ward off, by all honorable means, a collision with American citizens, or to further the precipitate move of an indiscreet and rash Administration, in plunging a whole Territory into a horrible, fratricidal and sanguinary war.

Trusting that the foregoing consideration may be duly weighed by you, and that the difficulties now pending may be brought to an amicable adjustment, with sentiments of esteem, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, &c.,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory, Oct. 16, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., at 8 h. 30 m. this morning, and embrace the earliest opportunity to reply, out of courtesy to your position at this late season of the year.

As you officially allege it, I acknowledge that you and the forces under your command have been sent to this Territory by the President of the United States, *but we shall treat you as though you were open enemies*, because I have so many times seen armies in our country, under color of law, drive this people, commonly styled "Mormons," from their homes, while mobs have followed and plundered at their pleasure, which is now most obviously the design of the General Government, as all candid thinking men know full well. Were not such the fact, why did not the Government send an army here to protect us against the savages when we first settled here, and were poor and few in number? So contrary to this was their course, that they sent an infernal requisition for five hundred of our most efficient men, (while we were in an Indian country, and striving to leave the borders of the United States, from which its civilization (?) had expelled us,) with a preconcerted view to cripple and destroy us. And do you fancy for a moment that we do not fully understand the tender (?) mercies and designs of our Government against us? Again: if any army was ordered here for peaceful purposes, to protect and preserve the rights and lives of the innocent, why did Government send here troops that were withdrawn from Minnesota, where the Indians were slaughtering men, women and children, and were banding in large numbers, threatening to lay waste the country?

You mention that it is alone in my gubernatorial capacity that you have any business with me, though your commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier-General HARNEY, addressed his letter by Captain VAN VLIET to "President BRIGHAM YOUNG, of the Society of Mormons."

You acknowledge the receipt of my official proclamation forbidding your entrance into the Territory of Utah; and upon that point I have only to again inform you that the matter set forth in that document is true, *and the orders therein contained will be most strictly carried out.*

If you came here for peaceful purposes, you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have wished, for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies no full well; and though the wicked, with the Administration now at their head, have determined that we shall have no peace except it be to lie down in death. In the name of Israel's God we will have peace, *even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it.*

We have yet studiously avoided the shedding of blood, though we have resorted to measures to resist our enemies, and, through the operations of those mild measures, *you can easily perceive that you and your troops are now at the mercy of the elements, and that we live in the mountains, and our men are all mountaineers.* This the Government should know, and also give us our rights, and then let us alone.

As to the style of those measures, past, present or future, persons acting in self-defence have of right a wide scope for choice, and that, too, without being very careful as to what name their enemies may see fit to term that choice, for both we and the Kingdom of God will be free from all hellish oppressors, the Lord being our helper. Threatenings to waste and exterminate this people have been sounded in our ears for more than a score of years, and we yet live. The Zion of the Lord is here, and wicked men and devils cannot destroy it.

If you persist in your attempt to permanently locate an army in this Territory contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, and with a view to aid the Administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us, and to protect them, and black-legs, black-hearted scoundrels, whoremasters, and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, *you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information.*

As to your inference concerning "public and private letters," it contains an ungentlemanly and false insinuation, for, so far as I have any knowledge, the only stopping or detaining of the character you mention has alone been done by the Post-office Department in Washington, they having, as you must have known, stopped our mail from Independence, Mo., by which it was but fair to presume that you, as well as we, were measurably curtailed in mail facilities.

In regard to myself and certain others having placed ourselves "in a position of rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States," I am perfectly aware that we understand our true and most loyal position far better than our enemies can inform us. We of all the people are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius of the Constitution and Constitutional laws, while the Administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are, in fact, themselves the rebels, and in hostility to the General Government. And if GEORGE WASHINGTON was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did ANDRE, and that, too, with a far better grace, and to a much greater subserving the best interests of our country.

You write, "It becomes you to look to the consequences; for you must be aware that so unequal a contest can never be successfully sustained by the people you govern." We have counted the cost it may be to us; we look for the United States to endeavor to swallow us up, and we are prepared for the contest, if they wish to forego the Constitution in their insane efforts to crush out all human rights. But the cost of so suicidal a course to our enemies we have not wasted our time in considering rightly, deeming it more particularly their business to figure out and arrive at the amount of so immense a sum. It is now the Kingdom of God and the kingdom of the devil. If God is for us, we will prosper; but if he is for you and against us, you will prosper, and we will say "Amen! let the Lord be God and Him alone we will serve."

As to your obeying "orders," my official counsel to you would be for you to stop and reflect until you know wherein are the just and the right, and then, David Crockett like, go ahead. But if you undertake to come in here and build forts, rest assured that *you will be opposed, and that you will need all the force now under your command, and much more.* And in regard to your warning, I have to inform you that my head has been sought during many years past, not for any crime on my part, or for so much as even the wish to commit a crime, but solely for my religious belief, and that, too, in a land of professed constitutional religious liberty.

Inasmuch as you consider your force amply sufficient to enable you to come to this city, why have you so unwisely dallied so long on Ham's Fork at this late season of the year?

"Carrying out the views of the Government," as those views are now developing themselves, can but result in the utter overthrow of that Union which we in common with all American patriots have striven to sustain; and as to our "failure" in our present efforts to uphold rights justly guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, that can be better told hereafter.

I presume that the "spirit" and tenor of my reply to your letter will be unsatisfactory to you, for, doubtless, you are not aware of the nature and object of the service in which you are now engaged. For your better information, permit me to inform you that we have a number of times been compelled to receive and submit to the most fiendish proposals made to us by armies virtually belonging to the United States, our only alternative being to comply therewith. At the last treaty, forced upon us by our enemies, in which we were required to leave the United States, and with which we as hitherto complied, two United States Senators were present, and pledged themselves, so far as their influence might reach, that we should be no more pursued by her citizens. That pledge has been broken by our enemies, as they have ever done when this people were a party; and we have thus always proved that it is in vain for us to seek or expect protection from the officials of the administrators of our Government. It is obvious that war upon the Saints is all the time determined, *and now we for the first time possess the power to have a voice in the treatment that we will receive, and we intend to use that power so far as the Constitution and justice may warrant, which is all we ask for.* True, in struggling to sustain the Constitution and constitutional rights belonging to every citizen of our Republic we have no arm nor power to trust in but those of Jehovah and the strength and ability that he gives us.

By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its administrators. You have had, and still have, plenty of time to retire within the reach of supplies at the East or to go to Fort Hall. Should you conclude to comply with so just a command, and need any assistance to go East, such assistance will be promptly and cheerfully extended. We do not wish to destroy the life of any human being, but, on the contrary, we ardently desire to preserve the lives and liberty of all, so far as it may be in our power.

Colonel, should you or any of the officers with you wish to visit this city, unaccompanied by troops, as did Capt. Van Vliet, with a view to personally learn the condition and feelings of this people, you are at liberty to do so, under my cheerfully proffered assurance that you will be escorted from our outposts to this city and back; and that, during your stay in our midst, you will receive all that courtesy and attention your rank demands.

Doubtless you have supposed that many of the people here would flee to you for protection on your arrival; and if there are any such persons they shall at once be conveyed to your camp in perfect safety so soon as such fact can be known.

Were you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional, and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed, it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the Kingdom of God or nothing. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah Territory.

E. B. Alexander, Colonel 10th Infantry, U. S. A., Commanding.

Governor's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 28, 1857.

Sir: Having learned that Mrs. Mayo, with her infant child, wishes to join her husband in your camp, also that Mr. Jesse Jones, who has been in this city a few weeks, was anxious to see Mr. Roup, it has afforded me pleasure to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for their safe conveyance to your care, under the conduct and protection of Messrs. John Harvey, Joseph Sharp, Adam Sharp and Thomas J. Hickman, the bearers of this communication.

Mrs. Mayo and her infant are conveyed to your camp in accordance with my previously often expressed readiness to forward to you such as might wish to go; and is the only resident of that description in Utah, as far as I am informed. Her husband made his first appearance here in the capacity of a teamster for Capt. W. H. Hooper. He was then in very destitute circumstances; has since been in the employ of the late United States Surveyor General of Utah; and I am not aware that he has any property or tie of any description in this Territory, except the wife and child now conveyed to him in your camp.

Should Colonel Carby and lady wish to partake of the hospitalities proffered by Mr. Haywood and family, and should Capt. R. B. Marcy desire to favor me with a visit, as I infer from his letter of introduction forwarded, and in my possession; or should you, or any other officers in your command, wish to indulge in a trip to this city, you will be kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained, and the vehicle and escort now sent to your camp are tendered for the conveyance of such as may receive your permission to avail themselves of this cordial invitation.

It is also presumed that your humane feelings will prompt you, in case there are any persons who wish to peacefully leave your camp for this city, to permit them to avail themselves of the protection and guidance of the escort now sent.

Trusting that this communication will meet your entire approval and hearty coöperation, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, U. T.

Col. E. B. Alexander,
10th Inf., U. S. A., Camp Ham's Fork.

Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 21, 1857.

Captain Marcy—*My Dear Sir:* I embrace this the earliest opportunity of answering your communication to me, embracing a letter from Mr. Fuller, of New-York, to you, an introductory letter to me, and also one from W. J. Appleby, to Governor Young; the latter, immediately on its receipt, I forwarded to his Excellency; and here let me state, Sir, that I sincerely regret that circumstances now existing have hitherto prevented a personal interview.

I can readily believe your statement, that it is very far from your feelings, and most of the command that are with you, to interfere with our social habits or religious views. One must naturally suppose that among gentlemen educated for the army alone, who have been occupied by the study of the art of war, whose pulses have throbbed with pleasure at the contemplation of the deeds of our venerated fathers, whose minds have been elated by the recital of heroic deeds of other nations, and who have listened almost exclusively to the declamations of patriots and heroes, there is not much time, and less inclination, to listen to the low party bickerings of political demagogues, the interested twaddle of sectional declaimers, or the throes and contortions of contracted religious bigots. You are supposed to stand on elevated ground, representing the power and securing the interests of the whole of a great and mighty nation. That many of you are thus honorable, I am proud as an American citizen to acknowledge; but you must excuse me, my dear Sir, if I cannot concede with you that all your officials are so high-toned, disinterested, humane, and gentlemanly, as a knowledge of some of their antecedents expressly demonstrates. However, it is not with the personal character, the amiable qualities, high-toned feelings, or gentlemanly deportment of the officers in your expedition, that we at present have to do. The question which concerns us is one that is independent of your personal, generous, friendly and humane feeling, or any individual predilection of yours; it is one which involves the dearest rights of American citizens, strikes at the root of our social and political existence, if it does not threaten our entire annihilation from the earth. Excuse me, Sir, when I say you are merely the servants of a lamentably-corrupt Administration; that your primary law is obedience to orders; and that you came here with armed foreigners—with cannon, rifles, bayonets, and broadswords—expressly and for the openly-avowed purpose of "cutting out the loathsome ulcer from the body-politic." I am aware what our friend Fuller says in relation to this matter, and I entertain no doubt of his generous and humane feelings, nor do I of yours, Sir. But I do know that he is mistaken in relation to the rabid tone and false, furious attacks of a venal and corrupt press. I do know that they are merely the mouth-piece, the tools, the barking dogs of a corrupt Administration. I do know that Mr. Buchanan was well apprised of the nature of the testimony adduced against us by Ex-Judge Drummond and others; for he was informed of it, to my knowledge, by a member of his own Cabinet. And I further know, from personal intercourse with members of the Senate and House of Representhtives of the United States, that there have been various plans concerted at "head-quarters" for some time past for the overthrow of this people. Captain, Mr. Fuller informs me that you are a politician. If so, you must know that, in the last Presidential campaign, the Republican Party had opposition to Slavery and Polygamy two of the principal planks in their platform. You may know, Sir, that Utah was picked out, and the only Territory excluded from a participation in the preëmption rights to land. You may also be aware that bills were introduced into Congress for the prosecution of the Mormons; but other business was too pressing at that time. I might enumerate injuries by scores; and if these things are so, why is it not that Utah is so "knotty a question?"

If people were no more ready to interfere with us and our institutions than we are with them and theirs, these difficulties would vanish into thin air. Why, again I ask, could Drummond and a host of other mean scribblers palm their barefaced lies with such impunity, and have their infamous slanders swallowed with such gusto? Was it not that the administration and their satellites, having planned our destruction, were eager to catch at anything to render specious their contemplated acts of blood? Or, in plain terms, the Democrats advocated strongly popular sovereignty. The Republicans tell them that if they join in maintaining inviolable the domestic institutions of the South, they must also swallow polygamy. The Democrats thought this would not do, as it would interfere with the religious scruples of many of their supporters, and they looked about for some means to dispose of the knotty question. Buchanan, with Douglas, Cass, Thompson, and others, after failing to devise legal measures, hit upon the expedient of an armed force against Utah, and thus thought by the sacrifice of the Mormons to untie the knotty question; yes, by destroying or killing a hundred thousand innocent American citizens, satisfy a pious, humane, patriotic feeling of their constituents, take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans, and gain to themselves immortal laurels. Captain, I have heard of a pious Presbyterian doctrine that would inculcate thankfulness to the All-wise Creator for the privilege of being damned. Now, as we are not Presbyterians, nor believe in this kind of self abnegation, you will, I am sure, excuse us for finding fault at being thus summarily dealt with, no matter how agreeable the excision or expatriation might be to our political, patriotic, or very pious friends. We have lived long enough in the world to know that we are a portion of the body politic, have some rights as well as other people, and that, if others do not respect us, we at least have manhood enough to respect ourselves.

Permit us here to refer to a remark made by our friend, Mr. Fuller, to you, viz.: "That he had rendered me certain services in the City of New-York, and that he had no doubt that when you had seen and known us as he had you would report as favorably as he had unflinchingly done." Now, those favors, to which Mr. Fuller refers, were simply telling a few plain matters of fact that had come under his own observation during a short sojourn at Salt Lake. This, of course, I could duly appreciate, for I always admire a man who dares tell the truth. But, Captain, does it not strike you as humiliating to manhood and to the pride of all honorable American citizens, when among the thousands that have passed through and sojourned among us, and knew as well as Mr. Fuller did our true social and moral positions, that perhaps one in ten thousand dares state his honest convictions; and, further, that Mr. Fuller, with his knowledge of human nature, should look upon you as a *rara avis*, possessing the moral courage and integrity to declare the truth in opposition to the floods of falsehood that have deluged our nation. Surely, we have fallen on unlucky times, when honesty is avowed to be at so great a premium.

In regard to our religion, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak; yet, whatever others' feelings may be about it, with us it is honestly a matter of conscience. This is a right guarantied unto us by the Constitution of our country; yet it is on this ground, and this alone, that we have suffered a continued series of persecutions, and that this present crusade is set on foot against us. In regard to this people, I have traveled extensively in the United States and through Europe, yet I have never found so moral, chaste, and virtuous a people, nor do I expect to find them. And if let alone, they are the most patriotic, and appreciate more fully the blessings of religious, civil and political freedom than any other portion of the United States. They have, however, discovered the difference between a blind submission to the caprices of political demagogues, and obedience to the Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States; nor can they, in the present instance, be hoodwinked by the cry of "treason." If it be treason to stand upon our consitutional rights; if it be treason to resist the unconstitutional acts of a vitiated and corrupt administration, who, by a mercenary armed force, would seek to rob us of the rights of franchise, cut our throats to subserve their party, and seek to force upon us his corrupt tools, and violently invade the rights of American citizens; if it be treason to maintain inviolate our homes, our firesides, our wives, and our honor from the corrupting and withering blight of a debauched soldiery; if it be treason to keep inviolate the Constitution and institutions of the United States, when nearly all the States are seeking to trample them under their feet, then, indeed, are we guilty of treason. *We have carefully considered all these matters, and are prepared to meet the "terrible vengeance" we have been very politely informed will be the result of our acts.* It is in vain to hide it from you that this people have suffered so much from every kind of official that they will endure it no longer. It is not with them an idle phantom, but a stern reality. It is not, as some suppose, the voice of Brigham Young only, but the universal, deep-settled feeling of the whole community. Their cry is, "Give us our constitutional rights; give us liberty or death." A strange cry, indeed, in our boasted model Republic, but a truth deeply and indelibly graven on the hearts of a hundred thousand American citizens by a series of twenty-seven years' unmitigated and unprovoked, yet unrequited wrongs. Having told you of this, you will not be surprised *that when fifty have been called to assist in repelling our aggressors, a hundred have volunteered, and when a hundred have been called the number has been more than doubled; the only feeling is, "Don't let us be overlooked or forgotten."* And here let me inform you that I have seen thousands of hands raised simultaneously voting *to burn our property rather than let it fall into the hands of our enemies.* They have been so frequently robbed and despoiled without redress that they have solemnly decreed that, if they cannot enjoy their own property, nobody else shall. You will see by this that it would be *literally madness for your small force to attempt to come into the settlements. It would only be courting destruction.* But, say you, have you counted the cost? have you considered the wealth and power of the United States, and the fearful odds against you? Yes; and here let me inform you that, if necessitated, we would as soon meet one hundred thousand as a thousand, and, if driven to the necessity, will burn every house, tree, shrub, rail, every patch of grass and stack of straw and hay, and flee to the mountains. You will then obtain a barren, desolate wilderness, but will not have conquered the people, and the same principle in regard to other property will be carried out. If this people have to burn their property to save it from the hands of legalized mobs, they will see to it that they shall be without fuel; they will haunt them by day and by night; such is in part our plan. The $300,000 worth of our propery destroyed already in Green River county is only a faint sample of what will be done throughout the Territory. We have been thrice driven by tamely submitting to the authority of corrupt officials, and left our houses and homes for others to inhabit; but we have now determined that if we are again robbed of our possessions our enemies shall also feel how unpleasant it is to be houseless at least for once, and be permitted, as they have sought to do to us,

"To dig their own dark grave,
Creep into them and die."

You see we are not backward in showing our hands. Is it not strange to what lengths the human family may be goaded by a series of oppression? The Administration may yet find leisure to pause over the consequences of their acts, and it may yet become a question for them to solve, whether they have blood and treasure enough to crush out the sacred principles of liberty from the bosoms of 100,000 freemen, and make them bow in craven servility to the mendacious acts of of a perjured, degraded tyrant. You may have heard already that it is anything but pleasant for even a small army to contend with the chilling blasts of this inhospitable climate. How a large army would fare without resources you can picture to yourself. We have weighed these matters; it is for the Administration to post their own books. It may not be amiss, however, here to state that, if they continue to prosecute this inhuman, fratricidal war, and our Nero would light the fires, and, sitting complacently in the chair of State, laugh at burning Rome, there is a day even for Neroes. There are generally two sides to a question. As I have said before, we wish for peace, but we are determined on having it if we have to fight for it. We will not have officers forced upon us who are so degraded as to submit to be sustained by the bayonet point. We cannot be dragooned into servile obedience to any man.

These things settled, Captain, and all the like preliminaries of etiquette are easily arranged; and permit me here to state that no man would be more courteous and civil than Gov. Young; nowhere could you find in your capacity of an officer of the United States a more generous and hearty welcome than at the hands of his Excellency. But when, instead of battling with the enemies of our country, you come (though probably reluctantly) to make war upon my family and friends, our civilities are naturally cooled, and we instinctively grasp the sword. Minie rifles, Colt's revolvers, sabres, and cannon may display very good workmanship and great artistic skill, but we very much object to having their temper and capabilities tried upon us. We may admire the capabilities and gentlemanly deportment, heroism, and patriotism of United States officers, but in an official capacity of enemies we would rather see their backs than their faces. The guillotine may be a very pretty instrument, and show great artistic skill, but I don't like to try my neck in it.

Now, Captain, notwithstanding all this, I shall be very happy to see you, if circumstances should so transpire as to make it convenient for you to come, and to extend to you the courtesies of our city, for I am sure you are not our personal enemy. I shall be happy to render you any information in my power in regard to your contemplated explorations.

I am heartily sorry that things are so unpleasant at the present time, and I cannot but realize the awkwardness of your position, and that of your compatriots; and let me here say that anything in my power compatible with the conduct of a gentleman you can command. If you have leisure, I should be most happy to hear from you. You will, I am sure, excuse me if I disclaim the prefix of Rev. to my name. Address John Taylor, G. S. L. city.

I need not here assure you, that personally, there can be no feelings of enmity between us and your officers. We regard you as the agents of the Administration in the discharge of a probably unpleasant duty, and very likely ignorant of the ultimate designs of the Administration. As I left the East this Summer, you will excuse me when I say I am probably better posted in some of these matters than you are, having been one of a delegation from the citizens of this Territory to apply for admission into the Union. I can only regret that it is not our real enemies that are here instead of you. We do not wish to harm you, or any of the command to which you belong, and I can assure you that in any other capacity than the one you now occupy, you would be received as civilly and treated as courteously as in any other portion of our Union.

On my departure from the States, the fluctuating tide of popular opinion against us seemed to be on the wane. By this time there may be quite a reaction in the public mind. If so, it may probably affect materially the position of the Administration, and tend to more constitutional, pacific and humane measures. In such an event our relative positions would be materially changed, and, instead of meeting as enemies, we could meet as all Americans should—friends to each other, and united against our legitimate enemies only. Such an issue is devoutly to be desired, and I can assue you that no one would more appreciate so happy a result to our present awkward and unpleasant position than

Yours, truly, JOHN TAYLOR.

Head-Quarters Eastern Expedition,
Camp near Cache Cave, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

Major Joseph Taylor: You will proceed with all possible dispatch, without injuring your animals, to the Oregon road, near the bend of Bear River, north by east of this place. Take close and correct observations of the country on your route. When you approach the road, send scouts ahead to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. If they have passed, take a concealed route and get ahead of them. Express to Col. Benton, who is now on that road and in the vicinity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals and set fire to their trains. *Burn the whole country before them and on their flanks. Keep them from sleeping by night surprises. Blockade the road by felling trees, or destroying river fords where you can.* Watch for opportunities to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as, if possible, to evelop their trains. Leave no grass before them that can be burned. Keep your men concealed as much as possible, and guard against surprise. Keep scouts out at all times, and communication open with Col. Benton, Major McAllister and O. P. Rockwell, who are operating in the same way. Leep me advised daily of your movements, and every step the troops take, and in what direction. God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ,

DANIEL U. WELLS.

P. S.—If the troops have not passed, or have turned in this direction, follow in their rear, and continue to annoy them, burning any trains they may leave. Take no life, but destroy their trains, and stampede or drive away their animals at every opportunity.

D. U. W.

True copy in the hands of Major Joseph Taylor when captured.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

Dressing Millstones.—The surfaces of all flour-grinding stones are grooved over by means of chisels, so as to leave a large number of sharp edges to assist in the fine pulverization of the grain; and when these edges become dulled from use, it is necessary to renew them by regrooving. Until within a few years this labor was always done by hand, with mallet and chisel; but mechanism is now quite extensively employed for the purpose, one of the most recent and valuable inventions for accomplishing which, consists of a grooving apparatus to be attached by means of gearing to the spindle of one of the stones, in such a manner that when the device is made to move it will travel round concentrically, and cut concentric grooves upon the stones, as may be desired.

Peculiar Mode of Working Steam.—An arrangement of cylinder and piston has been devised as will cause the elastic force of the steam to operate twice by being admitted first at high pressure on one side of the piston, and afterwarhs on the opposite one, which is of a much larger area, where its expansion is completed before being finally condensed or discharged into the atmosphere. The trunk is made of such convenient size as to slide inside a suitable guide or chamber, in the end of the cylinder, in such a manner that the steam may act on the effective area simultaneously with the area remaining of that side the piston—being thus guided and supported on both sides against the oblique pressure of the connecting rod, while the total surface of one of its sides is not lessened, upon which the steam acts on its second entrance into the cylinder. This is accomplished by constructing the cross-sectional area of the smaller ram of a different form to that of the closed chamber in which it slides, and by which it is guided, so as to allow the steam to pass freely from the cylinder into the vacant space between the two. The sides of the chamber, or hollow guide, can also be made adjustible so as to compensate for the wear, in lieu of the piston rubbing against the actual sides themselves.

Manufacture of Optical Glass.—The manufacture of Optical glass is one which requires to be conducted with very peculiar care. As is well known, it is of two different kinds, namely: crown glass and flint glass. The latter contains a considerable proportion of lead, in order to give it an increased dispersive power upon the rays of light, in proportion to its mean refractive power. Optical crown glass should be perfectly limpid, and have so little color that a pretty thick piece of it may give no appreciable tinge to the rays of light. It should be exempt from stric or veins, as well as air-bubbles, and have not the slightest degree of milkiness. It should moreover preserve these qualities when worked in considerable quantities. Potash is preferable to soda for making Optical crown glass, because the latter alkali is apt to make a glass which devitrifies and becomes opalescent, by long exposure to heat in the annealing process. The English crown glass has long enjoyed a high celebrity, but scarcely anything can exceed the beauty and perfectness of some specimens of our own American manufacture.

Protection Against Shot and Other Projectiles.—An improved means of protecting floating batteries, ships, &c., from shell, shot or other projectiles, has been invented, and which consists in covering the exposed surface of such constructions by a combination of plates or sheets of iron, arranged one above the other, so as to offer the several separate thicknesses of metal to resist the concussion of any projectile. The inventor has found by experiment that if, instead of employing very thick and heavy plates of metal to resist shot and shell, the same quantity of metal be distributed differently, that is, in the form of different sheets of moderate thickness placed one over the other, a much more effectual resistance will be obtained. He has, therefore, based his present invention upon this discovery, and the plan proposed to be adopted for carrying it into effect consists in employing a series of thin, metallic plates, either of iron or amalgamted steel, arranged one over the other, so that they may either be close to or separated from each other by the plates being hollowed or curved, or by the interposing of any soft substance, such as cork, felt, caoutchouc, &c., so as to present a surface not solid, but hollow and elastic.

Rotary Motion on a New Principle.—A new and ingenious system of rotary motion for all kinds of vehicles is proposed by M. Lang, a Parisian inventor. Instead of supporting the frame or body of the vehicle upon the axle, or in the centre of the wheel, as is generally done, M. Lang causes it, by a peculiar arrangement, to rest upon an exterior part of the nave of the wheel, between the spokes and the frame or body of the vehicle. To effect this object more readily it is desirable to make the naves or wheels larger and stronger than usual,—furnishing them also with a strong cylindrical hoop or band of iron, plain, toothed or notched, and provided with a flange or projection at each end. The frame or body of the vehicle is furnished underneath on both sides with a strong box or bracket of iron, into which is fitted a roller or pinion—plain, toothed or notched, corresponding with the hoop or band on the nave, and having a strong spindle of hardened steel affixed to or passing through its centre, so as to constitute an axis on which the roller or pinion can rotate freely within the box or bracket.

Safety-Valve and Signal.—One of the most practicable arrangements of the valve for the boilers of steam engines, &c., is that described in the London *Mining Journal*, and which not only performs the functions of an ordinary safety-valve, but gives notice, by a loud signal, whenever the level of the water in the boiler deviates from its proper limit, or in case of the safety-valve becoming inoperative, by adhesion or any other cause. It consists of a standard, which is tubular at the lower part; on the top of this is a pulley, over which works a chain, connected at one end to a float in the boiler, while to the other hangs a balance-weight. From the bottom of the standard projects an elbow-pipe, on the top of which is a chamber, containing the safety-valve, and connected with a powerful steam whistle. The valve-rod is acted on by a weighted lever, the fulcrum of which is one side, and also by another acting in an opposite direction. The ends of these levers are elbowed, and the rod from the float within the boiler passes through them, having a tappet on it midway between them, which, being either raised or depressed by any fluctuation of water in the boiler, or in case of the float becoming detached, acts against one of the lever ends.

Metal-Work, Past and Present.—Works executed in metal should have a distinctive character about them, differing in treatment from those employed when the work is executed in other materials, such as wood, glass or stone. In metal-work the ductility and tenacity of some of the metals—the value, color and power of reflecting light in others, are elements which ought to be considered in the design and execution. Nothing is more common at the present day than to see the conditions reversed, that is, to see imitations in cast-iron of what should be wrought, a form copied in the most fragile of metals which was originally produced in the most ductile,—or attempts made to substitute, by means of the moulder's art, the triumphs of the hammerman's skill. In works of this class, in the ancient and middle ages, the conditions were rarely reversed. Fitness in material and in purpose was observed, and ornamentation was always subordinate to the purpose. Thus, in the preparation of the metal-work for the ark in the tabernacle, and for Solomon's temple, those portions exposed to much wear and tear, or which were required to sustain great weight, were of solid and substantial make, while those for a merely ornamental purpose were slight. As an instance of the success to which the art of casting at that early period was carried, it has been estimated by competent judges that the weight of one of the castings of a pillar in the temple must have been equal to nearly twenty tons.

Artificial Fire-Clay.—Common clay is very fusible; this is owing to the presence of lime, iron and magnesia in it. By removing these substances it can be employed for making very refractory vessels, such as crucibles, to withstand a very high degree of heat. The way to do this is to steep the clay for some hours—from six to twenty-four, in dilute muriatic acid, according to the quantity of these substances in it; then washing it with water, and drying it afterwards. The muriatic acid takes up and dissolves the substances named, which are removed with the washing.

Cast-Iron Turnings.—It is common to consider the fine turnings, clippings and filings of iron nearly or quite useless, on account of their disposition to blow up the chimney, or stick and clog the draught, on attempting to remelt them; but methods are now employed which render it perfectly practicable to remelt such particles, even if there are considerable quantities of wrought iron and dirt intermingled. One of these methods consists in providing a lot of cheap hollow castings, of any convenient form, and, filling them with the fine particles, and placing them in the furnace, where the whole melts together. Another method consists in merely piling the fine particles in a compact mass, as near as possible to the centre of each charge, so that the draught may rise freely through the coal around it. In this connection may be noticed the prejudice entertained by many against the use of scrap-iron for the construction of axles, shafts, &c. Scrap-iron has been generally well worked over, and is in that respect superior to that just from the puddling furnace, but the unequal character of the fragments, causing some to burn before others are soft enough to weld, induces, in many cases, the most fatal accidents by failure, where it could not, by any care, have been anticipated.

Gen. Walker's Letters to Commodore Paulding.

The following are the letters from Gen. Walker to Commodore Paulding, to which allusion has been already made:

Head-Quarters Army of Nicaragua,
Punta Arenas, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I landed at this port on Wednesday last from the steamer *Fashion*, bearing the United States flag and sailing from the port of Mobile, Alabama. Accompanying me were a number of officers belonging to the Nicaraguan service, and some emigrants from the United States who desired to become naturalized citizens of this Republic. The steamer was regularly cleared at Mobile for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one. I need not add that the President and Government of the United States were fully advised of my intention to return to Nicaragua.

We had scarcely, however, disembarked, when the commander of the United States sloop *Saratoga* sent a Lieutenant to inform me I must evacuate certain property now held by one Joseph N. Scott, as the pretended agent of the Nicaragua Transportation Co. The *Fashion*, too, had hauled alongside the schooner *Chase*, formerly sailed under the United States flag, but now without papers, as she was transferred to me by act before the Commercial Agent of the United States; nevertheless, the captain of the *Fashion* was ordered to haul away from the *Chase*, and not to leave any stores for me from the ship until I had complied with the order to evacuate the buildings now held by Scott. I was informed by the commander of the *Saratoga* that these orders were given because Mr. Scott claimed protection for the property as being American. In all this Commander Chatard acted *ex parte*, receiving Scott's statements as true, and announcing a decision on the matter without hearing what I had to say.

Now, I beg leave to inform you that Mr. Scott holds all the property on the Point from the Government of Nicaragua, and under an order from me as President of the Republic. Furthermore, he holds the schooner *Chase* as my trustee, and he is now protected in fraudulently withholding her from me by an officer of the United States Navy. Scott also holds other property, consisting of military and other stores, belonging to this Government, and these he wrongfully and illegally retains by the aid of the guns of the *Saratoga*.

Notwithstanding the injustice of the Commander, I was obliged to yield to the orders of the *Saratoga*. But this did not relieve me from what I cannot but style the impertinence of Commander Chatard. Without alleging that there had been any interference on my part with American property, he sent a Lieutenant to inform me that if I molested such property he would regard my force as hostile, and prevent it by shot and shell from leaving the Point.

Nor did this end the injustice of Commander Chatard. This morning I received a note, under seal of H. B. M. Consul-General for Mosquito, couched in the following terms:

United States Ship Saratoga,
Off Greytown, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Sir: I have been informed through Mr. Green, H. B. Majesty's Consul, that you meditate seizing the English mail from Costa Rica, with American, English, and letters of merchants of other nations, besides there may be money. Now I warn you not to touch it, and to allow it to come safely at hand here. If you do not I will proceed against you without hesitation, in the manner I sent you word the other day. In a few days the American, as well as English Commodores will be here, and all your acts of violence will then be more particularly noticed.

Yours respectfully,
FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

I have the honor to report these facts to you, and to request that you will cause Commander Chatard to cease this unjust and illegal conduct. As a native of the United States, engaged in what your Government admits to be a lawful undertaking, and awaiting rights which cannot but commend themselves to the sense of justice of all civilized nations, I claim as my due that you shall not permit the sovereignty of Nicaragua to be violated by the Commander of the *Saratoga*, for the purpose of gratifying his opinions or his prejudices. With full confidence, I ask from your hands that justice which it is the proud boast of your Government to award to all.

I have the honor to be your obd't serv't,
Wm. Walker,
Commander-in-Chief Army of Nicaragua.
Commodore H. Paulding, United States Navy.

Headquarters Army of Nicaragua,
Punta Arenas, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Sir: Since addressing you on the 30th ult., other events have transpired to which I am constrained to call your attention.

On the forenoon of the 30th a brig, bearing Sardinian colors and having the Nicaraguan flag at the fore, entered this harbor. Soon after she rounded the Point a number of armed boats pulled off from the *Saratoga* towards the brig, and an officer boarded her. Thus, you perceive, the *Saratoga* attempts to maintain the police of this port, in derogation of the territorial rights of Nicaragua, treating vessels in our harbor precisely as if they were on the high seas. I cannot think that your Government authorizes such palpable wrong and injustice.

The same day several officers from the *Saratoga*, not in uniform, came into my camp, regardless of the hail of the sentinel and without permission from the officer of the day. They were informed that, should they do so again, the sentry would be instructed to fire on them. On the following morning I was surprised to receive by the hand of Lieutenant Cilley the following communication:

United States Ship Saratoga,
San Juan del Norte, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Sir: Lieutenant Cilley, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you offered yesterday the gross indignity of threatening to shoot them. Now, such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly act with very little policy, for, surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers I would feel justified to retaliate in the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Respectfully,
FRED. CHATARD, Commander.
Gen. Wm. Walker.

A few hours after this note was sent, several boats filled with armed men and with a boat howitzer in one of them, were seen pulling from the *Saratoga* to the upper portion of the Point, where a company of my men were quartered. The United States officer in charge of the boats immediately begun without notice, to practice his men in firing, whilst the Nicaraguan officer deployed his command as skirmishers to resist any incroachment on his camp. Under such circumstances a chance shot might have brought about a collision between the two forces. Seeing from the conduct of the commander of the *Saratoga* that he was criminally seeking to produce a collision, I deemed it prudent to order the company near where his boats landed into my main camp. I can assure you it is only by constant watchfulness and caution on my part that an actual conflict has been prevented.

Although I had treated the previous notes of Commander Chatard with the contempt they merited, by refusing to answer them, he sent me this morning, by the hands of an officer, another communication, of which the following is a copy:

United States Ship Saratoga, Dec. 2, 1857.

Sir: As I am entirely opposed to harming any one unless I know I have full right and very good reasons to do so, I wish to notify you in time that your men on the Point are in the way of any shot I may have to fire to bring vessels to; for I am determined to bring all vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course, I do not admit your claim to that soil, nor can you yourself in earnest imagine that any nation in the civilized world can do so either. Respectfully,

FREDK. CHATARD, Commander.
Gen. Wm. Walker.

You will see that this note reasserts the right of a United States vessel to maintain the police of this port. The Commander, too, after having admitted my claim to exercise the functions of Government, by accusing me of offering an indignity to the United States, now denies our right to the soil of Nicaragua. But it is useless to call your attention to the childish follies of these notes, as they are apparent to the most casual observer. Were they not signed by a United States officer they should not be dignified by notice on my part.

With consideration, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

Wm. Walker,
Commander-in-Chief Army of Nicaragua.
Commodore H. Paulding, United States Navy.

Central American Affairs—The Walker Expedition.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 27.

Walker is recognized as only the accidental leader of the anti-Nicaraguan movement. The distinguished men under whose auspices the late Expedition was dispatched have no confidence in his capacity. They say he has perseverance, and that sort of romantic attractiveness of character which enables him to collect a company of adventurers and make a sudden descent, but he is wanting in the qualities requisite for the government of an army and the conduct of a campaign. The flight of the *Fashion* was precipitated by his fear that he would be superseded in the command by the General Committee which furnished the means and assumed the right to control the movement.

I cannot learn that there has been an intention to appoint General Henningsen to the command. He has totally failed to bring up the Northern contingent which he promised. He is a good officer in the field, but others are relied upon to supply men and means. General Henningsen is at present doing the diplomatic work of the expedition, and is laboring to mitigate the hostility of the foreign legation here, by representing that the Americanization of Central America will be for the advantage of all European Governments which are troubled with a redundant population. Central America will invite peaceful settlers from all countries, and will supply to the now suffering poorer classes of Europe cotton and sugar at cheap rates. What impression these arguments have made on the parties to whom addressed, I have not yet learned; but it is conjectured that while they are admitted to have some force by the Ministers from Russia, France, Holland and the German powers, they are wholly dissented from by those of England and Spain.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Appleton are anxious to procure the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, because it conflicts with a line of policy which has an important bearing on the domestic quarrel concerning Kansas. Lord Napier and Sir G. Ouseley demur. They say a bargain is a bargain. They consider that the Convention of 1850 obliges the American Government as well to prevent filibustering forays for the occupation of Central America, as to refrain from the occupation of it by an army acting under its orders.

Mr. Buchanan declares his opinion in the Message, that these illicit armed expeditions prevent the migration and settlement of peaceful American citizens, who would engage in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures and trade, and thus prepare the country for admission into our Union as States. This is the opinion of the ablest surviving member of General Pierce's Cabinet, General Cushing. That eminent man consistently maintained in the late Administration the opinions of a progressive, yet conservative, Northern statesman on this question. He said, let the Americanization of Central America be effected, in part, at least, by the Northern hand and the Northern mind; let the moral power of industry and intellect assert their superiority over the inert races of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. Though he opposed the reception of Padre Vigil in May, 1856, he proceeded upon these views in framing the very lucid and able Message to the Senate announcing the recognition of that Minister. General Cushing wrote the Message, Governor Marcy having declined to prepare it. This policy is the exact opposite of that which would seize the country with the red hand. Such is now the actual position of the Central American question.

Political Movements—Premonitory Symptoms of the Presidential Election—The Mormon Matter.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 28.

An agreeable social and political banquet was given by Francis P. Blair, at his residence of Silver Spring, on Friday last, to Hon. N. P. Banks, Preston King, Judge Trumbull, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, F. P. Blair, Jr., and many other prominent members of the Republican Party in Congress. Important political measures are often conceived and arranged at these festive meetings. It was at Silver Spring, in the Winter and Spring of 1856, that the nomination of Col. Fremont was settled. Parties are forming their plans already for 1860, which is but two years distant. The preliminary movements of the Republicans are of most public interest, because they are the party which will succeed in 1860. Col. Benton says that the chasm in the Democratic Party cannot possibly be closed or bridged, and that the Republicans can only defeat themselves by gross mistakes. The Republican candidate for 1860 will be taken from the circle of these names: Mr. Seward, Col. Fremont, Governor Banks, Governor Chase, Governor Bissell.

Senator Douglas or Governor Walker will probably be the candidate of the Barnburners or Free-Soil Democracy, and President Buchanan will necessarily be renominated by the Administration party. This latter result will be brought about by the smothered rivalry of Messrs. Wise and Hunter, and the struggles for ascendancy between Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs.

The adoption of Mr. Warren's resolution on Wednesday last, looking to the expulsion of the delegate from Utah, Dr. Bernheisel, was very inconsiderate. Utah has not been officially declared in rebellion, but on the contrary, has been unofficially declared not in rebellion. Now, if the Territory were in that condition, is there any evidence that Dr. Bernheisel is not politically loyal and sound? Socially he sympathizes with his people, and is in favor of the many wife system. His conduct here is in all respects exemplary. Public opinion would perhaps have tolerated the presence here in an unobtrusive way, of the senior Mrs. Bernheisel, but the Dr. has not brought her. The number of those who grace the delegate's establishment at home is said to be thirteen. It is a part of the Mormon system that when an Elder in the church is absent on ecclesiastical service his wives pass under the protection of the Pontiff. Brigham Young is now responsible for the Madames Bernheisel.

The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone of voice, person and countenacce, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains on his first arrival, but has since recruited. Although he has been in the House six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents.

He is rather short of stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron-gray locks project diagonally from the skull near the ears upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of *Satan*, who was and is noted as a long-headed politician.

Douglas in the Senate.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

The Senate Chamber was again the centre of attraction to-day. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, who had the floor, surrendered it to Mr. Fitch, one of the clandestine Senators from Indiana, who, for an hour, indulged in an attack upon Douglas. Fitch is a tall, lathy man, with a ready command of language and an exuberance of long-armed gesticulation. In pith, point, directness of speech, and real courage, he is far superior to Bigler. In weight of intellectual metal, in promptness of retort, and in knowledge of the weak points of Douglas, he is in advance of Greene, of Missouri, the other assailant of the distinguished Senator of Illinois. In the course of his speech, he compared Douglas to Aaron Burr, and Martin Van Buren—the one a traitor to his country, the other guilty of apostacy to his party. When he had finished, Douglas rose to reply. It was evident at the first glance that he was thoroughly roused. Yesterday, he played with Bigler. To-day he fought with Fitch. I never heard or saw him more compact in argument, more keen in retort, more eloquent in diction, more electric in manner. Fitch's seat is nearly behind his. Turning around, and fixing his speaking eye upon Fitch, he cried out, in tones of bitter sarcasm, shaking his finger in his very face, "Who is this that compares me to the traitor Aaron Burr, and charges me with apostacy from the Democratic Party?" The manner, the voice, the attitude, the look, were both a denial of the calumny and a defiance of the calumniator. After speaking half an hour or more, he resumed his seat, when Fitch rejoined. He was sharp and bold in language, while his straight-forward, fearless air, were in marked contrast with the confused, cringing style of Bigler. Douglas again responded at considerable length, with no abatement of spirit, saying, as he wiped the dripping perspiration from his brow just as he was about to sit down, "I don't know but these reiterated personal attacks, which call for such frequent replies, are intended to weary me out—to exhaust my strength—to tire me completely out, and drive me from the field. Well, when I think an assault requires, or is worthy of a response on the spot, I shall give it at the time of the provocation. If I grow weary I shall rest, and when I am sufficiently refreshed I shall come into the Senate with renewed strength and reply to the entire batch together, opening a raking fire upon the whole crew at once." The partly playful, partly colloquial, partly determined air with which he said this, while sinking into his seat, was so admirable that it almost "brought down the house."

It may seem strange to some that I should compare Stephen A. Douglas with John Quincy Adams. But, in that intense intellectual magnetism which permeates all their forensic efforts, rendering them as attractive as the dramatic exhibitions of Edmund Kean, Douglas and Adams belong to the same school of oratory.

Southern Democratic Sentiment concerning Northern Democrats.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The North has not got the legal control of Kansas. The Democratic party is not safe from defection at the North, and Mr. Buchanan stands forth in favor of its admission, whether or not abolitionized. The South may cause trouble if Kansas is rejected. Three States stand ready to resist.

At this juncture Mr. Douglas fulminates against the position of the President. His speech in the Senate is the clap-trap of a demagogue, looking to his position with an Anti-Slavery constituency in Illinois, of whom he is afraid. He never expected Kansas to come to Congress as a Slave State for admission—never intended good faith in the Nebraska-Kansas Act—though, as he afterwards is reported to have said, it was the best Anti-Slavery measure ever passed by Congress. *We regret to perceive that he has been treated with respect and consideration—aye conciliated.* He has been put at the head of the Committee on Territories in the Senate. His arguments have been mildly and elaborately answered, as if his inconsistencies were honest—his sophistries offered in the candor of belief. Southern men should have taken him up on the moment. He should have been stript of the garb of patriotism, and held up to the country in his true light as a self-seeking renegade, truckling to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. Thus exposed and demoralized before the country, his weak plausibilities would have done no harm, and his power to injure would have been destroyed. We regret that Southern Senators have left the reply to gentlemen of the North. *We are sorry that Douglas has not been treated with the scorn and contempt he deserves at the hands of all true and earnest Southern men.* We trust the Abolitionists of Kansas, if they fail now, will not be allowed another opportunity to accomplish the object of their foul mission to that Territory, that firmness will characterize the course of Southern Representatives in Congress, and that no disastrous Compromise in favor of the North will be foisted upon the South, by politicians, for the sake of party.

Origin of the Dennistoun Firm.

From the Fifeshire (Scotland) Advertiser.

The firm of Messrs. J. & A. Dennistoun was founded about seventy years ago by James and Alexander Dennistoun. Alexander died at a comparatively early age, and took little interest in the business. Both brothers were natives of Campsie, their father being a farmer at Newmiln, about a mile from the village. James left home when about 12 or 13 years of age, to push his fortune in Glasgow. On the day he left his father's roof, his mother gave him his shoes in his hand, with sixpence rolled in a handkerchief, and off he went, wading through the Glazart, a burn that passed his father's farm. After walking some distance he sat down to put on his shoes, and said to himself that if he could not manage to buy a new pair of shoes he would never return to Campsie. He got an engagement as apprentice to a hosier, whose shop was behind the Tolbooth, High-street, and proved a very apt apprentice. After finishing his apprenticeship he commenced to ship goods to America, and was extremely successful, one of his earliest ventures, we are informed, being a large shipment of braces, which yielded him a handsome profit. He was the founder of the Glasgow Bank, which commenced business in a very humble way in North Albion-street, in a small flat, up one stair. There were only six or eight partners in the Bank. Mr. Cabbell came from Dundee to manage it, and, after successfully carrying on the business for a time, the bank purchased the well-known premises at the foot of Montrose-street, now occupied by the School of Design. Mr. Dennistoun's career as banker was a very successful one. He was liberal in his dealings, and we are informed that he was particularly kind to inhabitants of his native village when applied to by them for pecuniary accommodation. To many of his friends in that locality he made handsome presents of money and clothing, and all his relatives who required assistance received pensions. His business as a merchant in the American trade increased with great rapidity, and has been largely developed by his sons John and Alexander, now the principal partners of the firm. During the last few years they have done a large business with Australia. The American panic, combined with the failure of the Borough Bank, in which they were large shareholders, caused the firm to suspend payments about three weeks ago. Their liabilities amount to nearly three millions, but the creditors have unanimously agreed to accept payment in installments, to be spread over the next three years. The firm has thus a chance of retrieving its position, and may yet command, what it has long enjoyed—the perfect confidence of the entire mercantile world.

The Mobile Nicaragua Meeting—Explanatory.—Judge A. B. Meek (who was the President of the Chess Convention lately in session in this City, and who made a speech at the recent fillibuster meeting in Mobile) has published an explanatory card:

As considerable stress is laid, in several of the reports of the proceedings of the Nicaragua meeting, upon a remark attributed to me—that "Mr. Buchanan had said, during Walker's sojourn in this country, that he regarded Walker as lawfully President of Nicaragua as he himself was of the United States"—I beg leave to state that it was not my intention to make any such remark, as of my own knowledge, but I adverted to the fact as one that has frequently been asserted in this city, upon the authority of conversations with General Walker himself and some of his immediate friends, upon his return from Washington city. As to the remark imputed to Mr. Buchanan, I know nothing more of its authenticity than many others who have heard it as a rumor.

Mobile, Dec. 17, 1857. A. B. MEEK.

A Heresy in Massachusetts.—Alpheus S. Nickerson was announced to be ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in North Woburn, on Wednesday, last week. An ecclesiastical council was held the same day to examine Mr. Nickerson to ascertain the soundness of his faith—as is usual on such occasions—when it was found that Mr. Nickerson believed in the salvation of infants. His doctrine was that those who had committed no sin would not be eternally damned. On other points his examination was satisfactory, but this doctrine was at once pronounced a heresy by several of the examiners, who refused to proceed to the ordination. The council discussed the matter till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then adjourned for eight weeks to reflect upon it. The audience was kept waiting from 10 o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon in expectation of the services. The names of the clergymen who pronounced Mr. Nickerson a heretic, are Rev. Messrs. Cady of West Cambridge, Marvin of Medford, Sewall of Burlington, and Emerson.

Disasters on the Lakes.—The Chicago *Democratic Press* of Saturday thus groups together the losses, in property and life on our Lakes, for the past ten years, as far as the records have been kept:

The following is a table of the losses of property during the past ten years:

1848	$404,830	1853	$854,350
1849	341,250	1854	2,187,825
1850	544,440	1855	2,797,838
1851	745,525	1856	3,038,874
1852	991,015	1857	1,920,315

Total loss in ten years $13,821,253

The loss of life during the present year is 221 lives. In 1854 the loss of life was 119; in 1855, 119; and in 1856, 407—making a total in four years of 865 lives.

The aggregate value of the commerce of these Lakes now exceeds three hundred millions per annum, and yet the President of the United States does not deem this vast interest worthy of the slightest mention in his message, or entitled to aid or protection from the General Government.

Important Discovery.—General Piobert, of the French Artillery, and a member of the Institute, has made a discovery by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazines may be prevented. It consists simply in mixing the gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunpowder is required for use, it is only necessary to sift it; the coal dust falls through the sieve, and the gunpowder resumes its original qualities. The experiment has been tried on a large scale with complete success. A magazine filled with gunpowder so mixed was set on fire. "No explosion took place," says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*. "The gunpowder burned like any other combustible matters, as pitch or tar, and the fire was extinguished with the common pump."

The American Chapel in Paris.—*Galignani* of the 16th inst. contains the following: "We are requested to state that the American Chapel in the rue de Berri will be completed to-morrow, on which day a payment of 15,000 francs will be due. If this cannot be met, possession of the building will not be given. The appeal made for raising this sum to the few Americans who were present at the Chapel Taitbout, a few days since, was met by a generous response in the subscription of 8,500 francs, and it is to be sincerely hoped that those Americans who have not yet contributed to this national enterprise will cheerfully aid in making up the required sum by sending their subscriptions to James W. Tucker, the Treasurer, No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 10, 1857:

New-York—T. M. Ingraham, M. D., Dr. F. C. Stewart, D. Leroy and family, Captain D. Lines, C. B. Smith, R. W. Nathan, Mrs. M. A. Redfield, J. S. Kendall, George Dickey, M. W. Tileston, John Mooneypenny, H. W. Brevoort, H. C. de Rham. *South Carolina*—Mrs. E. Roger. *Maryland*—W. K. Holvard. *Ohio*—Mrs. Harris and son, Wm. Lilley. *Minnesota*—A. Wilken. *Virginia*—S. L. Ingram, M. D. *Kentucky*—P. Rector Smith. *Illinois*—J. D. Morrison and son. *Tennessee*—W. D. Bryan, Mrs. J. T. Bryan. *District of Columbia*—S. C. Barney and family. *California*—C. Meyer. *Mississippi*—W. A. McPheeters. *Louisiana*—J. J. Wade, H. Sauvé.

Among the passengers arrived in the *Northern Light*, on Sunday night, was Lieut. Thorburn, who at once proceeds to Washington to render an account of his overland journey in survey of the Pacific Wagon Road. Lieut. Thorburn was Superintendent of the Topographical Department of the Surveying Expedition under charge of Lieut. Edward F. Beale. The party arrived at Los Angeles, California, on the 9th of November.

The *Albion* says: "Many of our readers will be glad to learn that our late much-respected Consul, Mr. Barclay, returned to this country in the *Canada*. He is, we are glad to say, in excellent health and spirits, and has retired from the employ of the Foreign Office, on a pension well earned by his long and faithful services."

The Texas Legislature has confirmed the right of Captain John G. Tod to his rank of Captain in the Navy of the late "Republic of Texas," and declares him entitled to "a continuation of his pay by the Congress of the United States."

The gossips at Washington say that two of the best, among the new reportorial seats in the House, are to be assigned to the lady correspondents of the *Charleston Courier* and Boston *Post*, Miss Harriet Fairing Reade and Miss Windle.

Judge Edmonds lectured on spiritualism in Boston on Sunday, replying to the statements of the Harvard Professors, who denounced the spirits and mediums alike.

It is understood to be the intention of General Quitman to introduce in the House a bill for the repeal or modification of the Neutrality Laws.

Obituary.

Mr. Samuel King, of Rising Sun, Indiana, died very suddenly on Tuesday. He became involved in financial difficulties, and his creditors in New-York came on with large claims and closed his store. On Tuesday he rowed his children across the creek to school, and returning, remarked to a neighbor that it was the last time he should cross. He told his wife that he should not live, and wished to tell her all about his business. He shortly after laid down and died, from no apparent cause but deep grief and mortification.

M. de Boucherville, Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, died at his residence in Boucherville, last week, aged 73. He took a prominent part in the war of 1812, in defence of the Province.

Miscellaneous Items.

Officer Josiah Williams, U.S. Deputy Marshal at Chicago, arrived at Boston a week or two since with a requisition on the Governor of Massachusetts from the Governor of Illinois, for Frank Higgins, of East Boston, on a charge of obtaining goods from Messrs. Gould & Co., of Chicago, on false pretences. It is charged that Higgins went to the firm, and bought a bill of goods, representing that he was doing an extensive business at Wynona. He paid cash down and thus having produced a good impression on the firm, was enabled, soon after, to obtain another bill of goods of them, on credit, amounting to $300. The goods, however, he immediately sold in the vicinity at a low price, instead of taking them to Wynona, and then failed to pay his creditors.

Mr. Benjamin Manly, of Westfield, (Middletown,) was thrown from his wagon, with his wife, a daughter aged about 20, and a child, while they were returning from Middletown. None were much injured except the daughter. The father went to one of the neighbors for a light, returned and found the young lady a corpse. Her head had struck upon a rock, and her injuries must have caused almost instant death. It is said that the accident was caused by the intoxication of the father.

The Methodist Preacher's Association, which held its quarterly meeting at Orange a few days since, took decided action on the subject of the Marriage Laws of New Jersey, their aim being to secure such a modification of the laws as will make some mitigating circumstances for Ministers who perform the marriage ceremony, in case they should be imposed upon.

The negroes implicated in the recent murder of John Douglas in Richmond, Texas, have confessed to a plot among themselves to murder the whole family of Douglas', giving as a reason that they wanted to get back to Alabama, whence they were lately brought, and supposed that if the members of the family in Texas were all killed they would be taken back.

The hatters of Orange, N. J., publish a card concerning their present refusal to go to work. There are about 400 journeyman hatters in Orange, who have been idle from eight to eleven weeks. The bosses demand concessions, and advertise in Newark and Brooklyn for more journeymen.

Saturday, 19th inst., was the Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of the first settlement of Cincinnati. Less than thirty persons in number, landed amid floating ice, and in a bitter cold day on the 26th Dec., 1788, at the shore where now is Cincinnati, commenced the first settlement.

At the last meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society, a sword was presented by Captain William Edmiston, of Harpeth Valley, Davidson County, Tenn., which was worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Dupoister, a British officer, at the celebrated battle of King's Mountain.

The Turkish order of the Nishan Nedijec has been conferred upon Mr. Francis Dainese, now in Washington, formerly United States Consul at Constantinople. The presentation was made, by request, through Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington.

The body of an Irishman, named Michael De Wire, was found dead on Sunday morning, near Fair Haven. Michael had been on a Christmas spree, and in a state of intoxication, it is supposed he fell down, and being unable to rise froze to death.

Mr. Waldemar Rudolph de Raasloff, on Saturday, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General of his Majesty the King of Denmark to this Government.

The navigation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be closed January 10, unless sooner closed by ice. The Morris Canal is frozen up and occupied by skaters.

A deputation of the Sons of Malta from Philadelphia, has arrived in Baltimore for the purpose of instituting a new Lodge in that city. The Order is now said to number 125,000 members.

The Sheriff of Wyoming County has offered a reward of $500 and a Citizens' Meeting has offered $500 more, for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fire in Perry.

The Philadelphia papers state that upwards of $6,000 worth of lottery tickets were sold in that city the day before Christmas.

The tradesmen of New-Bedford have held a meeting, and adjourned to hold a second, to consider the propriety of adopting a system of short credits.

Young Sage, whose recent discovery in connection with the "Cromwell murder" case caused some wonder, has again mysteriously disappeared.

The Freemasons of Alabama have elected J. M. C. Wiley Grand Master for the ensuing year.

Visit of Calhoun's Widow to his Tomb.—The venerable widow of the immortal Calhoun visited the tomb of her husband, on Sunday last, at St. Philip's Church, after the congregation had dispersed, accompanied by one of the elder members of the church and vestry and two ladies. The visit was affecting—the widow never having been in the city since the demise of her illustrious husband—and her simple and unaffected exclamation of, "and is this the tomb of *my husband*?" brought tears to the eyes of those who accompanied her, while her own were streaming with recollections of the past, and a cheerful hope of a happy meeting in "the better land." From the grave-yard, the widow then visited the statue at the City Hall, and, after contemplating it in all its bearings, in melancholy silence, pronounced it *a very good likeness*.—*Charleston Evening News.*

The Murderer Stroube.—The Hew-Haven *Register*, of the 28th, says Albert Stroube, the Westfield murderer, has been traced to that city. He was first seen at a boarding-house at Meriden, on Tuesday last, where he represented himself as a shipwrecked sailor, and showed a wound on his left wrist, which he said he received in the shipwreck. He acted insanely, bursting out into incoherent prayers, and crying. The people thought him drunk and sent him off. On Thursday or Friday a man answering the above description was seen at several places in New-Haven, soliciting charity. The officers were soon after him, and it is said that they came very near catching him on Saturday, entering a grocery only a few moments after he had left. That night it is supposed that he went to North Haven, for a man answering the same description stopped at a house there and asked if he might sleep in the barn. He was told that he might. Early on Sunday, parties that were in pursuit of him reached this house, but on going to the barn he had disappeared.

News from the Marquesas.—The British steamship *Vixen*, which arrived at Honolulu on 21st October, nineteen days from Nukahiva, Marquesas, reported that the French authorities at the Islands had had some difficulty with the natives in the celebrated valley of Typee, where the cannibals desired to sacrifice a woman on the occasion of some of their heathen orgies. The French Governor interfering saved the woman, not however without a show of resistance on the part of the natives, which resulted in several of them being shot before quiet was restored.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Synopsis of the New City Charter.

Section 1. Continues the Corporation, now existing, and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York" as a body politic and corporate under the same name.

Sec. 2. Vests the legislative power of said Corporation in the Aldermen and Councilmen.

Sec. 3. Provides that the Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each District in New-York. The Aldermen first elected under the act to be classified thus: The Aldermen from Districts having an odd numerical designation shall hold office for one year, and those from Districts having an even numerical designation shall hold office for two years. At all subsequent elections Aldermen will be chosen for two years.

Sec. 4. Six Councilmen are to be elected from each Senatorial District in the City, and they shall be chosen for one year.

Sec. 5. Every Alderman or Councilman must be a resident of the District from which he is chosen.

Sec. 6. Each Board has the power to direct a special election to be held to fill vacancies.

Sec. 7. The Boards are to meet in separate Chambers, and a majority of either shall be a quorum. Each Board shall appoint its President, elect its own officers, determine its rules and keep a journal of its proceedings. The doors of each Board shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions, reports and votes, when ayes and nays are taken, shall be published in newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Sec. 8. Each Board has power to compel the attendance of its members, to punish them for disorderly behavior and to expel by a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 9. Meetings of the Board are to be regulated by their own ordinances.

Sec. 10. Enacts that no person holding office under this charter shall accept or hold any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument.

Sec. 11. Every legislative act of the Common Council must be approved by the Mayor before it can take effect. If not approved, the Mayor shall return the same to the Board in which it originated, which Board shall cause the Mayor's objections to be recorded in their journal and have them published in one or more City newspapers.

Sec. 12. If, after the Mayor's veto, an act is reconsidered and receive a two-thirds vote in both Boards, it shall take effect as law.

Sec. 13. If the Mayor does not return an ordinance presented to him, within the specified time, it shall take effect as though he had approved it.

Sec. 14. An ordinance may originate in either Board. No ordinance shall be passed except by a vote of a majority.

Sec. 15. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City can be a member of the Common Council.

Sec. 16. The Executive power of the Corporation is vested in the Mayor and the Executive Departments.

Sec. 17. In the absence of the Mayor, or is there be any vacancy in the Mayoralty, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor.

Sec. 18. It is the duty of the Mayor: 1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City. 2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient. 3. To be vigilant in causing the proper execution of the City ordinances. 4. To exercise constant supervision over subordinate officers. 5. To appoint such clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council to aid him in his official duty.

Sec. 19. The Mayor is elected for two years; the Counsel to the Corporation for three years; and the Comptroller for four years. Other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 20. The Mayor, Comptroller, or Counsel to the Corporation, may each be removed by the Governor, for cause.

Sec. 21. Other heads of departments, except the officer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold office for two years. The Mayor has power to suspend, and, with the consent of the Aldermen, to remove, any of the heads of departments, except the Counsel to the Corporation and the Comptroller. The Board of Aldermen, without the consent of the Mayor, can remove any of the heads of departments, except the two above-mentioned, by a two-thirds vote, &c.

Sec. 22. Regulates the "Finance Department" under the Comptroller. In this Department there shall be a Bureau under the "Collector of the City Revenue;" another under the "Receiver of Taxes;" another under the "Clerk of Arrears;" a fourth under the "Chamberlain of the City of New-York," and a fifth under the "Auditor of Accounts."

Sec. 23. Regulates the Street Department under the Street Commissioner. In this Department there shall be a Bureau under the "Superintendent of Wharves;" a second under the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies;" a third under the "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas;" a fourth under "the Superintendent of Roads;" a fifth under the "Collector of Assessments," and a sixth under the "Superintendent of Street Improvements." The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has also a Bureau in the Street Department.

Sec. 24. Regulates the Croton Aqueduct Board. The chief officers are the "President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioners," who shall hold office for five years. In this Department there is a Bureau whose chief officer is called the "Water Registrar," and another whose chief officer is called the "Water Purveyor."

Sec. 25. Regulates the Almshouse Department, whose chief officers are the Governors of the Almshouse. They shall take and hold their office as provided for by the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary in the City and County of New-York."

Sec. 26. Regulates the Law Department, whose chief officer shall be called "Counsel to the Corporation." There are two Bureaus in this Department: that of "Corporation Attorney" and that of the "Public Administrator."

Sec. 27. Regulates the City Inspector's Department. In this Department there is a Bureau under the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection;" a second know as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and a third under the "Superintendent of Markets."

Sec. 28. Authorizes the Common Council to establish such other Bureaus as may be necessary. Forbids any member of the Common Council, or officer in its employ, to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any work paid for out of the City Treasury.

Sec. 29. The Mayor or either Board may require, at any time, any opinion in writing from any of the Heads of Departments upon the subject relating to the duties of his office, and every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Common Council quarterly the state of his Department.

Sec. 30. Provides that all City Officers to whom the receipt or expenditure of money is entrusted shall give security.

Sec. 31. No money shall be drawn from the City Treasury except under the appropriations by the Common Council.

Sec. 32. Continues divers existing ordinances.

Sec. 33. Corporation have not power to borrow money, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by special act of the Legislature.

Sec. 34. Requires the Comptroller to publish, two months before election, every year, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the year immediately preceding.

Sec. 35. No tax to be imposed for selling any wholesome article of food.

Sec. 36. Specifies the duties of the clerks of the respective Boards of the Common Council.

Sec. 37. Makes it the duty of the clerks to publish the proceedings of the Boards in the newspapers.

Sec. 38. Regulates the giving of contracts, and the bids and proposals for the same. Contracts must be given to the lowest bidder who has given security for the faithful performance of the work.

Sec. 39. Every person elected to office shall take oath on the 1st of January succeeding his election.

Sec. 40. Any officer in the City Government guilty of misdemeanor, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office.

Sec. 41. Regulates the lease of ferries, docks, piers and slips. Sales of public property are only to be made at auction.

Sec. 42. Three-fourths of the Common Council alone can vote money for a celebration, procession, &c.

Sec. 43. The Common Council are to make every provision for elections authorized under this act.

Sec. 44. Provides for the salaries of the City officers, which shall be fixed by the Common Council in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 45. Provides further for the security to be given by City officers.

Sec. 46. Prohibits any additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation.

Sec. 47. No bid, on a contract, shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation or is a defaulter.

Sec. 48. No Alderman can sit as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Courts of General and Special Sessions. Determines by whom said Courts shall be held.

Sec. 49. Authorizes the Grand Jury to present any City Officer, other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Comptroller, but only upon testimony of witnesses who are personally cognizant of the fact to which they testify.

Sec. 50. Divides the City of New-York into seventeen Aldermanic districts.

Sec. 51. Regulates the first Election (already held.)

Sec. 52. Establishes rigid penalties for bribery and corruption. The person who bribes any member of the Common Council or any Corporation Officer is liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years or to be fined $5,000. The officer who allows himself to be bribed subjects himself to the same punishment, which is the highest in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 53. Provides that future elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in December.

Sec. 54. Repeals conflicting laws and other charters.

Anniversary Services at the Church of the Holy Innocents.—The anniversary of the foundation of the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, was celebrated on Monday with becoming solemnities. Services were held at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 8 in the evening. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, the pastor. In the evening Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon. The event was specially signalized by the Christmas festivities of the school children of the congregation. These were assembled in the church,—from which the Christmas ornaments had not been removed—where they sang Christmas carols, received Christmas presents and prizes, got into a state of exuberant delight over a magnificent Christmas tree, and otherwise enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

Vaccination in New-York.

There has been a slight increase in the number of small-pox cases during the past Fall, and it has had the salutary effect of sending increased numbers of mothers to the Dispensaries and other places, to get their infants vaccinated. At the New-York Dispensary in Centre-street, during the present month, more than 200 infants have been vaccinated; while only 30 were vaccinated at the same place during last December. Vaccination is conducted gratuitously at the Dispensaries. Twenty-five cents is demanded as a deposit, but that is returned on the eighth day; this rule is enforced in order to compel the parent to bring back her child for examination, or for the removal of a little lymph, so as to insure a continuous supply. It deserves notice, however, that only about one-third of the children are brought back.

It is noticeable that many people, who are not actually poverty-stricken, are beginning to attend with their children for vaccination at the Dispensaries. This is partly owing to the circumstance that private practitioners find it difficult to keep up a supply of lymph, and do not want the trouble of sending almost daily to the Dispensaries, so that it becomes more easy and natural to direct the infants to be sent thither, and it is to the credit of our citizens that, generally speaking, they avail themselves of so simple an arrangement. In some cases it has been found difficult to induce a mother to take her infant to a public institution far vaccination. She requires to be assured of the fact that the "matter is *good* matter," and that some private practitioner, who knows what family or child such matter came from, should rather be depended upon than run the risk of being inoculated with some other disease at a public institution. But most of our citizens are aware that the vaccine virus is incapable of amalgamation with any *supposed* virus of any constitutional disorder, cancer, scrofula or the like. Some people, however, yet remain obstinately wedded to the irrational and unscientific idea that disease and constitutional peculiarities can be transmitted along with the vaccine lymph. Some medical men never attempt to reason with their lady patients on this subject, but very wisely and naturally, when short of matter, send to the hospital for a little, and very properly assure the parent that it was taken from a healthy child, knowing well that no child then out of health would have been admitted to vaccination, and convinced that vaccine virus *is* vaccine virus and no other thing, from what child soever it may have been taken.

It is curious to observe how the numbers vaccinated vary in successive months during the year. From January to the end of December, no fewer than 10,667 children have been vaccinated at the New-York Dispensary, at the Eastern Dispensary and at the Northern Dispensary. In June, 1,783 were brought for vaccination; but in July, only 152; in April, 1,443; in March, 957; in August, 59; in May, 4,413; in September, 302; in October, 492; in November, 470; in February, 436; in all, 10,667.

The weekly report of the Board of Governors for some time past affords a fair indication of the actual presence or absence of small-pox, and shows that there has been no cause for alarm now that we are provided with so excellent a Hospital. Still it is well that any causes have operated to induce the mass of the people to get their little ones vaccinated.

Sea and Ship News.

Loss of the Ship J. P. Morse.—The following extract of a letter from the master of the ship *J. P. Morse*, recently wrecked in the river below Calcutta, India, exhibits a striking case of the destructive power of the tides upon vessels which get aground in some parts of the Hoogly River:—

Calcutta, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

We arrived off the Sand Heads on the 23d of September, after a pleasant passage of ninety-three days; took pilot on the 25th, and anchored in the Sangor Roads. On the 2d October, steamtug *Powerful* took us in tow, and we proceeded up the river as far as Diamond Harbor, and anchored for the night; at 9 next morning proceeded in tow up the river; at 10 A. M. the ship struck broadside on Hoogly Sands, rolling nearly flat on her broadside, washing every movable thing from her starboard side overboard; the steamer then let go of her. The pilot then ordered the first anchor let go, hoping it would bring the ship's head to the tide, but of no avail. She drove bodily up—the current then running seven or eight miles an hour, ship making fearful roll, and the only place of safety being in the rigging. We then thought it best to slip the anchor, hoping she would drive over the bank into deep water; but instead of doing so she payed off and drove bodily up, making fearful rolls and washing everything from the port side. At 12:30 P. M. brought up on the Hoogly Sands, not more than twenty-five yards from the channel. Made signals for assistance from the steamer, but the current running with such force no boat could live within a mile and a half from the ship. In the meantime the water had reached fourteen feet in the hold, and at slack water, finding the leak still increasing so rapidly, we stopped the pumps, put on the hatches and commenced saving what stores and rigging we could, and with the assistance of the native boats we saved a small portion. On the flood coming in we were obliged to leave the ship, as no boat could then live alongside. We anchored our boats near by, expecting to see the ship roll over, but at slack water we returned on board again, and found the water over the between decks, and, with the assistance of the boats from the shore, we succeeded in saving a further portion more of sails, rigging, &c. On the night of the 5th the ship rolled off the sand, and drifted about two miles up the river, into the western gut of the James and Mary's, where she brought up close to the bank and sunk, the water covering the decks about ten feet at high tide, and dry at low tide. I held a survey on the ship as she laid, and recommended the sale of the ship for the benefit of all concerned, which was accordingly done, and she brought 3,800 rupees. After the sale of the ship, by advices last evening, she rolled over, carrying away all three masts, with houses, plankshear, bowsprit and stern, and she must have rolled over three or four times, as she has three turns of chain around her, and she will probably disappear or go to pieces on the spring tides.

The ship *St. Nicholas*, Bragdon, from Havre, Nov. 20, with merchandise and 248 passengers to Boyd & Hincken, arrived on Saturday. She reports that on the 11th inst., at 6 P. M., in a gale from W.N.W. while furling the foresail, Geo. Collins, seaman, of New York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost; Dec. 15, at 6 A. M., John Francis Carpenter, native of France, aged 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the ship's hospital. The *St. N.* has been 24 days west of the Banks with strong gales from W. to N.W., and has lost sails and spars. She had two deaths on board during the passage.

The ship *Neptune's Car*, Bearse, hence for San Francisco, is reported to have put into Rio Janeiro, with loss of spars, &c. Would be repaired in about thirty days and proceed. This is the ship which Mrs. Patten, (then the Captain's wife) navigated from Cape Horn to San Francisco, her husband being disabled by sickness.

The steamship *North Star* sailed on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with about 90 cabin and 105 steerage passengers.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Nassau, N. P., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The ship *Lemuel Dyer*, Captain Ward, from Liverpool, with a cargo principally of salt, struck on a reef nearly two miles E. N. E. of Brown Water Rock, in sight of Berringo, on the evening of Dec. 2. She was discovered at daylight of the 3d inst., and assisted off by wreckers. She arrived at Nassau on the 9th inst. The value of the ship is $35,000. The passengers, 30 in number, will be transferred to another vessel and sent to New-Orleans.

Garden Key, Tortugas, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The bark *West Wind*, from New-Orleans, arrived here the 12th inst.; while attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot, struck upon a shoal; she is leaking badly, and with loss of false keel. The schooner *A. R. Come*, in attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot, struck on the same shoal. She was lightened in part, and got off; damage not known.

St. Thomas, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The *Pokomoke* arrived under a jury mainmast, foretop-mast gone, loss of sails. Sailed for Wilmington without repairing. *Ida della Torre* vessel leaking, cargo damaged, has to recaulk. British ship *Sultan*, Captain Hunter, from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of salt, and 26 passengers, put into this port 2d inst., leaking. Vessel discharging, passengers to go forward per brig *Robert*, for New-Orleans.

Steamboat Landings on North River.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was deputed the examination of witnesses upon the question of the removal of the Steamboat landings, met by adjournment in the City Hall, on Monday, Councilman Baulch in the Chair. The attendance was very slender, only seven persons being present. Mr. W. D. Murphy spoke at some length against the proposed removal, and Mr. Isaac Newton followed, of course, on the same side. Nothing new was elicited. The Committee then adjourned.

A New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit Fives on the "Whitehall Bank, New-York" were detected in the Fourth Ward early on Monday evening. They were not calculated to deceive, as they bore neither register nor coat of arms. The vignette is as follows: Ship in the distance, and in the foreground a whale and whale-boat alongside. Information of the counterfeit was sent to the Deputy's office in Broome-street, from whence dispatches cautioning a look-out were sent to all the precincts, but up to 12 o'clock no arrests had been made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 29

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Michael McMahon was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit money. The evidence tended to show that he passed two bad half dollars upon an omnibus driver within a very few minutes, and when arrested other counterfeit coin was found on him. The Jury found him guilty and the Judge sentenced him to three years imprisonment in the State Prison and a dollar fine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Notice.—Wednesday, the 30th inst., will be the last day for filing notices of issue for the January Special Term. The notices must contain the numbers on the December Calendar, and state whether they are demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE WIDENING OF READE-STREET—THE REPORT REFERRED BACK.

In the Matter of the Confirmation of the Report of the Commissioners for the Widening of Reade-street.—This matter came up yesterday. A host of legal gentlemen were present, with objections to the confirmation. The only question looked into, however, was the regularity of the application for confirmation. It appeared that due notice of the application had not been given, and his Honor therefore denied the motion to confirm the report. He further directed that the report should be referred back to the Commissioners for further advertisement; that sixty days' notice of the intention to apply to have the report confirmed must be given; that copies of the report, &c., must be filed in the Street Commissioner's office, and that parties should have thirty days to enter their objections. The Commissioners must sit ten days to hear any objections, and at the expiration of the sixty days must present the report, with the objections, for confirmation.

When he ordered the report to be filed in the Street Commissioner's office, some little discussion ensued as to which office, Devlin's or Conover's, should be deemed the real one. The Corporation Counsel was disposed to favor Devlin's office in the basement of the City Hall, while some of the opposite counsel were of the opinion that Conover's was the proper one. The matter was settled by his Honor's ordering that duplicates should be filed in both.

INJUNCTION IN REFERENCE TO THE NEW WILLIAMSBURG FERRY.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiffs yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from granting a lease of the slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, to any person or persons other than the plaintiffs, for a ferry to Williamsburg. This is the slip where it was proposed to establish a new ferry to Williamsburg. It is supposed by the plaintiffs that such a grant would be in violation of their rights, and the injunction was accordingly obtained.

DECISIONS.

Bernstein vs. Pecare.—Motion for allowance granted.

Schraeder vs. Samuels.—Motion for the allowance of amendments must be made to the referee.

The People vs. McCormack.—Judgment of committing Magistrate affirmed, and prisoner remanded to custody.

Patterson vs. Keman.—Judgment for plaintiff as asked for.

Libby vs. Seeley.—Motion for Receiver granted on conditions.

Bright vs. Boyd.—Motion to strike out is denied, without costs, the cause to be put on the Calendar.

Page vs. Boyd.—Settled.

Sharp vs. McDonald.—Motion to change place of trial denied

Vought vs. Wright.—Motion for new trial denied.

Hempstead vs. The New-York Central Railroad Co.—Case settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 29.

Before Justices Connolly and Welsh.

The crier did not open the Court until nearly 10 o'clock. The delay was occasioned by the absence of Justice Osborn, who, it was finally ascertained, was unwell, and Justice Connolly was sent for to supply his place. There were 39 prison cases and 21 bail cases—60 in all—on the calendar. The court room was crowded. The audience were pretty noisy, and Justice Connolly was compelled several times to tell the officers to repress conversation.

William Brown stole a coat from William Murphy, Dec. 26. Mr. Beale, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, stated that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the case, which should be considered in sentencing the prisoner. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty of this offence. Upon the recommendation which Mr. Beale has given you we will not punish you so severely as we might have done. Give him two months in the Penitentiary.

John Young, a boy, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons from Robert Hutchings, Dec. 26. The witnesses fully substantiated the charge. *Judge Connolly*—Well, John, what have you got to say to this?—The prisoner strove to exculpate himself.—*Judge Connolly*—Have you got any parents? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Are they here? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—No—I suppose they're tired of you. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

"Charles Edwards to the bar!" Patrick Mulholland swore that Edwards stole a port-monnaie containing 88 cents from him, Dec. 27. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of sending him up for six months. *Counsel*—Did you ever see him before? Because if you didn't I want to prove his character. *Judge Connolly*—I don't think it's any use. The officer is here who says he's an old offender.—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Connolly*—I still adhere to my opinion. We'll admit you to the penitentiary for six months. I guess you're no stranger there.

John Murphy committed an assault and battery upon his wife Margaret, at No. 237 Centre-street, Dec. 26. She said he had not given her any money for 17 or 18 months, and she could support herself by washing and ironing. He was in the habit of beating her. *Judge Connolly*—Well, John, what have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—I say it is not so, Sir. I came home Christmas night and they wouldn't give me anything to eat. Her mother is down on me because I aint a Dutchman. She came at me, and I put up my hands to keep her from scratching me, and it's more'n likely that I might have touched her. [Laughter.] *Judge Connolly*—Yes, I think it *is* more than likely. *Judge Welsh*—Penitentiary three months.

Michael Murphy, charged with stealing an article of small value from Ellen Fitzgerald, was discharged at the request of the complainant. She thought it was "only a joke."

Thomas Farrell, a lad, stole a live hen, valued at 50 cents, from Thomas Farmer, on Christmas day. The boy's father pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Welsh*—Is that your boy? *Father*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—What kind of a boy is he? *Father*—I never knew him to do the likes o' that before. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. If he's caught here again we'll punish him severely. *Father*—That's right, Judge; that's right.—The prisoner was set at liberty.

John Morris was accused of stealing a hat and hat stand, worth together $3, the property of James H. Jacks, No. 64 Ninth-avenue, Dec. 26. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say, Morris?—Morris had a great deal to say, but little to the purpose. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Albert Lee was in the employment of Augustus Behoe, who keeps a cigar store. Behoe for some time suspected him of stealing money from him, and at last marked some coins and placed them in the drawer, and awaited the result, which was as he expected. A search-warrant was procured and 50 cents of the marked coin was found upon him. *Judge Connolly*—Albert, you stated the other day that your brother, who is in prison, gave you the money. Your brother has since denied it. You've been in the habit of taking a good deal of property from this man; you drove fast horses, wore costly suits of clothes, and all on a salary of $3, which no reasonable mind could suppose would support such extravagance. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.—Albert went into prison with a *nonchalant* air.

Michael Carry was arraigned on the complaint of Carman Stringham, watchman at Washington Market, who said he stole a tub of butter worth $10 from the market on Christmas Day. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say? *Agent S. P. D. Soc*—He acknowledges that he did it, Judge; he begs to remind your Honors that it's his first offence. *Judge Connolly*—Well, there are so many of these Washington Market thieves, we want to make an example of them. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months. If they know the punishment is sure, they are not so apt to steal.

There was a great deal of talking in the Court room at this time. "The officers must keep quiet in the Court room," said Judge Connolly; "There is so much noise that the witnesses cannot hear the clerk call their names."

Thomas Granger and Oliver Dalson were next brought to the bar upon a charge of assault and battery, preferred against them by Abraham R. Depew, of No. 26 Cornelia-street. The complainant said they struck him in an alley-way adjoining the house in which he was employed, Dec. 25. *Judge Welsh*—What do you say to this? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, we were passing along the street and were assaulted and knocked down. *Judge Connolly*—What brought you in that alley-way? *Prisoner*—I wasn't in that alley-way at all. *Judge Connolly*—I don't believe you tell the truth. Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Barney McArraney stood at the bar with a brazen air. He had beaten his own mother, Mary McArraney, Dec. 23, at No. 206 Delancey-street. She did not want to have him sent to prison. She wanted him to learn a trade. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we can't do that—he's too old; but we'll send him up for the longest term that the law allows—six months in the Penitentiary.

John Riley committed an assault and battery upon his wife Ellen, Dec. 26. "What did you do it for?" asked Judge Connolly. "I was in liquor," said John. "Well," said Judge Connolly, "we'll send you up where you'll get none. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. Liquor," added the magistrate, "is the cause of all these domestic quarrels."

James Doneison and John Blair had committed an assault and battery upon Richard Wharry, of No. 656 Water-street. They were also charged in a second complaint with same offence, committed upon the body of Edward Otto. *Counsel*—They were under the influence of liquor, Judge. *Judge Connolly*—What's that got to do with it? what's the use of introducing that? That's no testimony. After the examination of the witnesses—"In the case of Otto," said Judge Connolly, "we find him guilty and suspend sentence, but in the case of Wharry, where they abused a woman immediately after confinement, we find them guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for four months each. We'll tell them that on Christmas day or any other they can't abuse the rights of parties."

John Phalon, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a frock coat worth $2 50 from Bernard Meyer, Dec. 22. *Judge Welsh* (to prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Seventeen.—He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Schrider, a German, was accused by his employer, John Meddler, No. 504 Houston-street, of feloniously appropriating thirty cents in silver and copper coin, (Dec. 27.) The complainant caught him in the act, and took the money from his hand after some resistance. *Judge Connolly*—Well, what have you got to say to this charge, Schrider?—He could not speak English. *Interpreter*—He says he had only three cents in his hand. *Judge Connolly*—Ask him how the three cents came there? *Interpreter*—He says he sold a piece of beef, and the money was given him, and he did not recollect that he had it. *Judge Connolly*—(Compassionately)—No. Well, we'll send him to the Penitentiary for three months, and give him time to reflect.

The case of William Smith, charged with stealing an overcoat with $10 from Oliver B. Cook, was adjourned.

John Flock was asked what his excuse was for stealing a keg of white lead, for which James D. Earle had procured his arrest. He said he was "a little high." "I'm one of those," said Judge Connolly, "who believe a man never does anything when he's sober—that is, when he's drunk, that he wouldn't do when he's sober." The complainant came forward and asked the Judges to discharge the prisoner; he did not want to prosecute him. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence suspended. "But if you're ever caught here again," said Judge Welsh, "you'll be punished."

Thomas Moran stole a gun, worth $10, (Dec. 23,) from James Southwick, No. 60 Mott-street, at whose house he was staying. *Judge Connolly*—This man gave you a home, and was kind to you, and you turned around and stole his gun away from him. *Prisoner*—No he didn't give me a home. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we'll give you a home where you can't steal anything for three months.—He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for that period.

William Brown, charged with an assault and battery upon John Hennessy, in the First Ward, was discharged at the request of the complainant. "Now go," said Judge Connolly, "and go at your old games again; but the next time you're brought here we'll attend to you; I'll remember you."

Thomas Fay stole four dozen of wine bottles, with $2, from Mary Connolly, No. 49 Baxter-street, Dec. 27. *Judge Welsh*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. *Judge Connolly*—Where you can't get so much wine and bitters to drink.

Henry Farren, charged with an assault and battery upon Eliza, his wife, was discharged, the witness failing to appear.

Martin Shipton, charged with a similar offence by Ellen Quinn, got off in the same way.

John Carrigan committed an assault and battery upon William Wellington, Dec. 1. "He gave me a pair of black eyes," said the complainant, "which I had for two weeks." It was election day, and he was standing at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue, near one of the ticket boxes, when he saw a crowd coming up the avenue, and thinking they might attempt to throw the box down, he took his post beside it. When the crowd came up Carrigan, he alleged, struck him without any provocation. Witness for the defence said Wellington struck the prisoner in the breast first. *Judge Welsh*—According to my way of viewing testimony, I think he's guilty. *Judge Connolly*—I'll make some personal inquiries into this matter myself. In the meantime, we'll adjourn the case. Counsel asked the Court to render judgment immediately. *Judge Welsh*—I'm ready to render judgment in this matter now. I want no delay. But the Court can't agree. I think he's guilty. An indorsement of the prisoner's character, signed by several Aldermen and other public men, was handed to the Judges. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what of that? *Counsel*—They say he's a respectable man. *Judge Welsh*—I've no doubt of it. The case was adjourned.

In the case of John Kiernan, too, the Judges disagreed. Alonzo R. Sackett charged Kiernan with stealing five pieces of vesting worth $25 from the United States Public Store No. 12 Broad-street, Samuel P. Goldsen, store-keeper. Mr. Goldsen found the goods in the store and did not know where they came from. Suspecting something wrong he locked Sackett up in a coal-bin from which he could see what was going on, and about 9 o'clock in the morning, Dec. 2, he saw the prisoner in whom Mr. Goldsen placed such confidence, and who was employed at the store to make fires, take the property. *Judge Welsh*—It's a very grave offence. In the first place it's a felony,—would be if the full facts were out. He has violated a public trust. *Counsel*—The ends of justice will be satisfied by suspending judgment. He has a young wife, Judge. *Judge Connolly*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Welsh*—I say give him six months.—Judge Connolly was for fining him $50. *Judge Welsh*—Well, the fine is $50. (To the prisoner)—You may consider yourself very lucky to get off so. It is owing to the disagreement of the Court. It's my opinion you ought to have been sent to the General Sessions and tried for a felony. *Judge Connolly*—It is necessary that I should state the reasons of my judgment. I think when a man has proved a good character and his family would suffer by his disgrace, that ought to be taken into consideration.—The prisoner was accordingly fined $50. He could not pay it; the Judges would not reduce it, and he was committed in default.

Decisions.

At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of December, 1857. Present, S. B. Strong, Lucien Birdseye, James Emott, Justices.

Mary Tilton vs. Wm. Nelson—Order affirmed with costs, to be adjusted by Clerk of Westchester County. Opinion by Judge Emott.

Mary Marks vs. William Nelson; and two other cases against the same defendant—Orders affirmed with costs, to be adjusted by Clerk of Westchester County.

Anson Blake vs. The City of Brooklyn—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Emott.

Thomas Matthew, respondent, vs. Henry A. Bowerman, appellant—Judgment reversed, and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by all the Justices.

The People, &c., ex rel. Bridget Dooley vs. E. Backus.—Orders discharging the prisoner reversed, the prisoner remanded, and the writ of *habeas corpus* quashed for want of jurisdiction, in the officer allowing it, to issue the same. Opinion by Strong, J.

William Phipps and others, appellants, vs. John G. Van Cott and others, respondents.—Referred to the Clerk of Kings County to adjust costs on demurrer, on principles stated in opinion of Birdseye, J.

Charles I. Smith, appellant, vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, respondents.—Judgment of Court affirmed. Opinion by Emott, J.

John Pua, appellant, vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, respondents.—Judgment of County Court affirmed.

Jane Farley, respondent, vs. David Storer, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment modified in conformity with opinion of Emott, J. No costs of this appeal allowed to either party.

Henry Boerum and Cyrus P. Smith, executors, &c., respondents. vs. Peter V. Remsen and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Emott, J.

Hickson W. Field vs. James Powell.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs. Opinion by Emott, J.

William Hagardal, appellant, vs. Martin Kalbfleisch, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

The People vs. Thomas Gilkinson.—Reargument ordered.

John Rapelje, executor, &c., respondent, vs. Laurence C. Rapelje and wife, appellants, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

Cornelius Husted and al. vs. Orville Dakin and al.—(Heard by consent before Strong and Birdseye, J. J. Emott, J. being of kin to parties interested.) Order of Special Term modified by declaring that the Sheriff's sale, under the executions upon the judgments in favor of Bird and Bird, was void as to those executions, and that such judgments are liens upon the surplus moneys, and shall be paid in the order of their priority, with $10 costs. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

David Horton and al., appellants, vs. Mary Brown respondent.—To be reargued. This case was submitted, but the points for respondent have not been furnished to the Court.

George Griswold and al. vs. Isaac V. Fowler and al. (Heard before Harris, Birdseye and Emott, J. J.) Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

The following cases were heard before Strong, Birdseye and Davies, J. J.:

Francis Anderson, respondent, vs. Wm. Armour, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong and Birdseye, J. J.

Arba Reed and another vs. Englebert Lott, late Sheriff—Judgment on case, subject to opinion of the Court, rendered for the plaintiffs, for $99,000, treble damages with costs. Opinions by Strong and Birdseye, J. J.

Benjamin Jackson, respondent, vs. Wm. A. Coit, appellant—Judgment appealed from reversed, and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Strong and Birdseye, J. J.

John R. Gill, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Jacob Handley, appellant—Judgment reversed and new trial granted before another referee; costs to abide event. Opinion by Strong, J.

The People, respondents, vs. Michael Bennett, appellant—Order affirmed. Strong, J., dissenting.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 5,240 bbls. Flour, 4,540 bushels and 568 bags Wheat, 18,840 bushels Corn, 350 bags Oats, 1,834 pkgs Provisions, and 500 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $6; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Exhibits no important change. Sales 80 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 65 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.@12¼c.; and 450 bags Rio at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. We repeat our quotations: Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¼c., cash; Bahia at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ ℔. Stock in first hands, to-day, 132,902 pkgs., including 102,636 bags Rio, 13,495 Bahia, 10,096 Maracaibo, 6,475 pkgs. Java, and 200 St. Domingo.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand, and is quite heavy and nominal. Middling is quoted at about 9¼c. for Upland, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Gulf, ₱ ℔. No important sales transpired to-day.

FISH—The market is quiet, but firm for the leading articles.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after and is a shade cheaper. The receipts have been light to-day, but sellers have shown much eagerness to dispose of their supplies. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls., chiefly to buyers for home use.

Common to good Superfine	$4 [illegible]@$4 25
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ [illegible]
Extra Ohio	4 60@ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	4 [illegible]@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	[illegible] 00@ 7 [illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,350 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s. The stock of all kinds of Flour in New-York is estimated at about 870,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and tending downwards. Sales 8,000 bushels, including mixed Western at $1 05; common to good Red Western at 95c.@$1 06; fair White Southern at $1 25; and mixed Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at former rates. Sales 18,000 bushels at 53c.@61c. for inferior to prime new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels at 66c. for Southern, and 74c. for prime Northern, delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 33c.@38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@33c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—During the week ending to-day, Hay has arrived less freely, but with the large supplies previously received, buyers have experienced no difficulty in having their orders filled at essentially unchanged prices. The weather has been unfavorable for active operations. The recurrence of Christmas day has also checked business. The demand has been quite moderate. We quote: Bale Hay, poor to choice, at 40c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@87½c., and Salt Hay, at 30c.@62½c., ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Bale, at 40c.@60c. ₱ 100 ℔s., and Bundle at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. The quantity of Hay remaining unsold is large, including 4,000 bales at the Hudson River market, foot of Charles-street, 900 to 1,000 bales at the East River market, foot of Broome-street, and about 300 bales at the Pike-street market, foot of Pike-street. In Baltimore, last week, Hay was plentier and cheaper. Bale, $14@$16; Loose, $12@$15, ₱ ton. Rye Straw was selling at $16, and Wheat Straw at $10@$12 ₱ ton. In Wilmington, last week, 150 bales North River Hay were sold at 65c. ₱ cwt. In Savannah, last week, only one cargo of Eastern arrived. It was not sold up to the 24th instant. Nominal quotations: North River, $1; Eastern, 91c. from wharf, and $1 25 from store, ₱ cwt. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Dec. 21, sales were made of 2,500 bales Eastern, early in the week at $16 50@$17 ₱ ton; 700 bales do. at the close, at $15; 240 bales Western at $16, and 700 bales North River at $15.

HIDES—Exhibit no important change. Sales have been reported to-day, of 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres at 20c., 6 months' credit; 300 wet salted Western at 6c., cash; and a small lot of Dry Southern on private terms.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c. 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ₱ ℔. Speculators have purchased a considerable quantity of old hops within our range.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $20@$22, cash, and $22 50@$25, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ₱ M.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy, as previously reported. 430 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold in lots, at 38c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand is quite tame for all kinds, and prices are somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled, Mess being inquired for at strengthening prices, while prime is dull and languid. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 65 for old, and $15 85@$16 for new Mess; $15 for new prime Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for clear, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 230 bbls fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime, Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates; 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@9c. for fair to prime, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₱ 100 ℔s. Receipts large, and stock accumulating, while the demand is restricted.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been reported of 350 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico at 6½c.@7¼c.; and New-Orleans on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime at 10c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Are being lightly dealt in at old figures.

TOBACCO—As usual towards the close of the year, is quiet. Sales since Thursday last, 33 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c.; and 12 cases Florida on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 22.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	2,117
Total	15,933
Exported to date	11,380
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 22	4,553

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. disposed of since our last at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been quite moderate within our range: For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

NEILL, BROTHERS & CO.'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

We have deferred adopting any precise crop estimate till our information was as complete as possible from all sections. We need not now review all the circumstances of the growth. The extensive planting, injuries from frost, protracted cold, wet Spring and Summer, and uniformly unfavorable prospects till September, are fresh in the memory of the trade. The sole question is, if the long and steady continuance of fine weather in the Fall remedied all these evils. We hoped it would; but regret to say that the information we have collected is all completely opposed to such a theory. The fine weather came too late to furnish the requisite degree of heat to ripen a large crop. A fair top crop was generally made; but where the rays of the sun were shaded by the rank growth of leaves, engendered by a moist season, particularly in the bottom lands, the bolls did not ripen. It appears to us, then, that the few who have hastily adopted the estimate of 3,250,000 bales, have done so upon a presumption of much greater benefit from the fine weather towards the close than has actually resulted from it.

It is our own conclusion, that 3,000,000 bales will be nearer the actual crop, and this amount will not, in any case, be exceeded by more than 100,000 bales, while it will require a considerable advance in price, during the Summer, from the low range likely to prevail during the next few months, to induce delivery of near this amount.

The market is now so subject to influences which cannot be foreseen with certainty, that it is impossible to form a reliable opinion as to its course for the next few weeks. Cotton can now be laid down at a profit upon last Liverpool quotations. At the same time it appears probable that the large export of gold from hence during the past month, estimated at about ten millions of dollars, may have helped to reduce the rate of interest in London, and thus do the Cotton and Manchester markets good service; but the decline we have sustained of two or three cents since the date of our last advices hence, which had reached the Liverpool market when the *Persia* sailed, may have caused a yet further fall there. This would, of course, react here, and cause a continued depression. At the same time, the stock is rapidly increasing at the Southern ports, and any great relief is rendered impossible by the state of the exchange market, and by the recent news from Germany, checking operations for that quarter. It would, therefore, seem that little can be lost, while much can be gained, by deferring the operation till further developments have renderd the future more clear.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, 26TH, the FOLLOWER of a steam engine, being a round plate of cast iron, 15 inches in diameter, with 4 bolt holes; & one eight square hole in the centre. Was lost in going through the following streets from No 125 Attorney to Division, Jefferson, Cherry, Rutgers, to No. 448 Water. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 448 Water-st., Saw Mill.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward [illegible] paid to the finder on his returning the package to [illegible] Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, [illegible] dles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, [illegible] Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 32 to [illegible] gallons. JOHN W. [illegible], No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Commodore Paulding has made to the Government at Washington a clear statement of the circumstances under which he effected the arrest of Gen. Walker, and of the reasons which induced him to take this decisive and important step upon his own responsibility. Our advices from Washington indicate that, although this action is repudiated and disavowed by the Government, it may not be treated as a positive infraction of the law on the part of the Commodore. Walker presented himself at the Department of State in custody of Marshal Rynders, and was informed by the Secretary that the Government did not regard him as a prisoner, and that it could not detain him. It was for the Judiciary to commence proceedings against him for any alleged violation of the laws of the country. Walker was therefore discharged.

The news of the arrest of General Walker has caused the greatest excitement in New-Orleans, and an indignation meeting is called for today. Immediate steps will probably be taken for the reinforcement of Colonel Anderson at Fort Castillo.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 25th, give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery, and 9 against it. Many Missourians are stated to have been present, some of whom voted, after swearing that they were inhabitants of the Territory. Several of them had been arrested, but Judge Lecompte had released them by writs of *habeas corpus*. A rumor prevailed that Secretary Denver had ordered the arrest of the notorious Gen. Jim Lane.

We find in the Washington *Union* the dispatches from Col. Johnston, commanding the Utah Expedition, together with the letters from Brigham Young and John Taylor, extracts of which were telegraphed to us and published in yesterday's Times. The importance of the documents warrants their publication in full this morning. Young's letters, it will be seen, display a manifest hostility and settled determination to resist by force, and to the utmost of his power, the advance of United States troops into Utah.

The navigation of the Hudson may be considered closed for the season. The weather along the river has been very cold during the last few days, and there are large quantities of floating ice between Fishkill and Albany. Snow fell there to the depth of three or four inches yesterday, and sleighing is good. The steamboat *New-World* started from this City at her usual time on Monday night, for Albany, loaded with freight and passengers, but could proceed no further than Germantown, owing to the thickness of the ice. She put back yesterday morning for Poughkeepsie, where she arrived about 7½ o'clock, and landed her passengers in time to take the express train on the Hudson River Railroad for Albany.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Committee in favor of disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park, for a site for a Post-Office. They, also, voted the use of the Governor's Room to the Mayor elect, to receive his friends on New-Year's day. The Tax Levy was called up, and several additions made, and it was then laid over.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the bill to provide for the payment of the landlord of Tammany $250 for refreshments, which had been often and earnestly argued, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Sixty-six names were put upon the list as Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others resigned. The rest of the sitting was occupied upon matters of no great interest, and the Board adjourned at the usual hour until the following day.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. The withdrawal of $10,000 for the payment of laborers, was authorized, and a variety of routine business transacted.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Davies referred back the report to widen Reade-street, on the ground that proper notice of the application to confirm the report had not been published. Sixty days' notice must be given, and the report will then be again presented. An injunction was granted by Judge Davies, restraining the Mayor, &c., from granting a lease of the slip between piers 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Williamsburg. The application was made by the Williamsburg Ferry Company.

The Coroner's investigation took place yesterday in the case of Jacob Reichester, the German who was killed on Sunday afternoon at the tenant house No. 82 Cannon-street. A verdict was given by the Jury against Henry Semmet and wife, the parties arrested on charge of the homicide. Semmet gave bail for his appearance for trial, and his wife was locked up.

The annual election of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, for the ensuing year, took place yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen: Silas Brown, George F. Allen, Isaac Wood, M. D., Robert Gracie, Robert J. Murray, Robert L. Case, John P. Crosby, Augustus Schell, George F. Jones, John G. Adams, M. D., James N. Cobb, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward Wood, Alfred W. Craven, William Curtis Noyes, William Dumont, James Warren, Anson G. Phelps, George P. Cannann, M. D.

An oration was delivered before the eleventh annual Convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity, at Mozart Hall, last evening. Orlando H. Morris, Esq., was the orator.

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull and heavy. The stormy weather was against a vigorous business. Flour arrived less freely—yet it was in slack request at reduced prices for low and medium brands. The stock of all kinds of flour in this City and vicinity is estimated at about 870,000 bbls. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Prices varied very slightly. Northern Rye brought only 74c. ℔ bushel, a decline of 1c. ℔ bushel since Monday. Provisions were less active, and buyers of most kinds had any existing advantage. Groceries were moderately inquired for at former prices. Cotton was depressed and nominal in value. Freights exhibited no really new feature.

The Arrest of Walker.—The *Journal of Commerce* justifies Commodore Paulding in his seizure of Walker, and says:

> "It is certain that, had Commodore Paulding refused or hesitated to act as he did, *the commander of the British squadron at Greytown would have taken the initiative*, and used forcible means, if necessary, to compel Walker to surrender and quit the territory of Nicaragua. In this emergency, we think that the Commodore exercised a wise discretion in taking the steps he did, even at the risk of technically invading the sovereignty of Nicaragua. It is far better that he should have made the fillibusters prisoners, than that a British officer should have done so, and that whatever steps were to be taken on this Continent to preserve peace and order, and prevent outrage, should be *taken by American officers*, under the American flag."

If these American officers could be sustained in their action by the American Government, the *Journal's* view of the case is undoubtedly correct. It would certainly be much better for us to keep the peace and enforce justice in a region of the earth over which we claim exclusive supervision,—than to leave the task to other powers. But if, as seems likely, our officers should be court-martialed and cashiered for having sent Walker home, then we shall be inclined to wish that the whole matter had been left to the action of the British squadron. If *they* had arrested Walker, it is not at all likely that their acts would have been disavowed by their own Government,—at least not in advance of complaint on the part of the country whose sovereignty was violated.

The Nicaragua Question.

The people of Nicaragua are very much to be pitied. They occupy a position on the world's surface which exposes them to the interference of all the world with their domestic affairs, while it commands for them no sincere interest and no unaffected alliance in any quarter whatsoever.

Under the dominion of Spain they were carefully secluded from all communication with the bulk of mankind, and were left to increase and multiply as best they might, to cultivate their plantations of indigo and sugar, of coffee and cotton, to watch over their flocks and herds, to eat and drink, grow old and die, with but one political duty imposed on them, to pay their taxes to the crown, and but one political obligation, to be loyal to their lords and abstain from wars and fightings. Swept away in the great revolutionary drift of the eighteenth century from their allegiance to Castile and Leon, they suddenly found themselves invested with all the dangerous responsibilities of liberty and independence. They discharged the novel functions to which they were thus peremptorily called ,as well as was to be expected, till the gold discoveries of California and Australia began to pour the tide of European and American commerce through their territory, and brought them into the most complicated and exciting relations with the great maritime powers of the earth, and especially with the United States, their near neighbors. From that hour they have known no peace. The invasion of their borders by an adventurer from California, and all the train of mischiefs and disorders which followed that invasion, might well have sufficed to bring a stronger and more healthy organization to the very verge of dissolution.

But William Walker has by no means monopolized the Mephistophelian office of misleading, disturbing, harrassing and confounding this unhappy people. In fact, a ridiculously-exaggerated estimate has been put upon the influence of that headlong personage in the affairs of Nicaragua. Had nobody more important than the "Hero of Granada" been concerned in the forays, convulsions, expulsions, discussions, expeditions, and confusions, which have made up the history of Central America for the last three years, the public of the United States, and of the world, would have been long ago delivered from the necessity of reading or thinking about the subject; and the "gray-eyed man of destiny" would have been long ago summarily dismissed to a place beside the Count de Raousset-Boulbon and others of that class of adventurers, accurately defined by the *New American Cyclopædia* as "persons who lack the necessary discipline and balance of mind to submit themselves to the laws of society, while at the same time they are devoured by the ambition of distinguishing themselves, of making a fortune or a sensation."

But the domain of Nicaragua is a capital field of speculation for men of means and of commercial ambition, and as such it has been sedulously worked by rival operators, of whom William Walker and his men have been by turns the tools and the victims. And the actual complication of the diplomatic relations of England and the United States in regard to Nicaragua, will be solved not by any disposition that may be made of the ejected "Ex-President" and his band, but by the triumph in the Nicaraguan councils of one or another of the commercial interests now contending at the capital of the distracted State. While the "victim" of Commodore Paulding is busily befogging the public mind of the United States with disquisitions on the law of nations and the Americanization of Nicaragua, the representatives of one and another New-York Transit Company are settling the real questions at issue, a thousand miles away. The recognition by President Buchanan, of the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, and the transaction of a treaty with its Envoy, Señor Yrissari, (against which treaty it is reported that the English Government has protested as an infraction of our national good faith,) were brought about by the influence of one New-York Company, for the purpose of consolidating its arrangements with the Martinez Government; and the same influence will of course be exerted to defeat the hopes and aspirations of Walker, who stands committed to the fortunes of a hostile enterprise. But it is by no means certain that the Martinez Government itself will not reject this very treaty negotiated by its own emissary. For, immediately upon the conclusion of the Yrisarri negotiations, a mysterious messenger from Nicaragua reached this country, charged to interrupt these negotiations; and this messenger, finding himself just "too late for the fray" at Washington, instantly returned to Nicaragua for the purpose of preventing the ratification of the treaty of which he had failed to arrest the conclusion.

Thus, then, the matter stands:

A treaty with Nicaragua has been negotiated, which, in terms, at least, appears not only to conflict with our obligations to England, but to make it impossible for Mr. Buchanan to show any countenance or favor whatever to William Walker and his designs. This Treaty is now under consideration by the Nicaraguan authorities, and we may be sure that no efforts will be spared by certain parties in New-York to defeat its ratification. If these efforts should be successful, and the Yrisarri Treaty should be returned unaccepted, the field will be cleared for a fair and honorable settlement by Great Britain and the United States of the whole Transit question on terms of equal justice to all parties concerned. If, on the other hand, the Yrisarri Treaty should be accepted by Nicaragua, then it has still to be discussed by the Senate of the United States, and may be rejected by that body either by tacit agreement with the President or otherwise.

Of course, if the Yrisarri Treaty should be finally ratified and carried into effect, we may count upon seeing the Walker machinery once more set in motion from New-York, to upset the Martinez Government. If, then, President Buchanan desire to clear himself and his Administration of all suspicion of complicity in the schemes of the commercial cabals between whom the destinies of Nicaragua are undergoing so severe a shuffling, he has plainly but one course to pursue with regard to the puppet Walker. Whatever Mr. Buchanan may know in private of the relations of that agent with his "owners," in his public capacity the President can see in William Walker simply a notorious lawbreaker, jeopardizing the lives of American citizens and the honor of the American name, in enterprises which the President has justly denounced as involving the character of the United States in "acts of robbery and murder." If technical difficulties stand in the way of an immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminal, there is nothing to prevent such action as shall make the repetition of his crimes impossible. The respectable sentiment of the country has been fully aroused on this matter; and nothing short of the most decisive measures can safely be taken in dealing with an individual who has openly insulted the flag and the uniform of the United States in the prosecution of his contemptible schemes of personal advantage and pecuniary profit.

The Abolition of the East India Company.

That something is to be done with the East India Company seems to be tolerably certain. Just what that something may eventually turn out to be, nobody in England has yet ventured distinctly to foretell, and the language of the Royal speech on this head is more than usually vague and insignificant. But the English public, and in a less degree the public of Christendom, have already shown an unmistakable satisfaction with the prospect of a final term to the domination under which the work of modernizing the Hindoo mind, and of establishing modern order in the relations, political and social, of the Hindoo races, has made such very questionable progress. For the world must hold somebody accountable for the unexampled and unexplained explosion of the Bengal army; and, while old Anglo-Indians still stand aghast at the spectacle, and powerless to guide the Government in exploring its origin, mankind in general, impatient of so horrible a mystery, have thrown the responsibility upon the men and the system of the East India Company.

This is perfectly natural, but it is not, therefore, necessarily just.

The East India Company cannot be snuffed out like a candle. It is less a Company than a Dynasty. Its traditions make up a great history of mighty wars, of imperial conquests, of enterprises conceived in the spirit of a Cæsar and executed with a Cæsar's genius. The demolition of this fabric of a hundred years is not a work to be approached with jaunty self-confidence by men who have neithr shared in its toils nor can comprehend its innumerable difficulties. Wisely to criticize the past administration of India, and sagaciously to modify the actual constitution of authority in Hindostan will call upon the English Parliament for all its resources of patriotism and of statesmanship. Bad as the "Double Government" may be, who shall say upon which limb of that composite organ the most serious blame ought to rest, whether upon the Cabinet's Board of Control, or the Company's Court of Directors? And what arguments does the Past offer in favor of submitting India to a purely colonia rule? The Ministers of the British Crown contrived to lose for England the empire of the Western World, an empire bound to the metropolis by all the ties of common blood and of a common speech. In more recent times the same Ministers have endangered more than once the connection of England with her English dependencies of Australia and Canada, and have exasperated scores of smaller colonies to the extreme limits of loyal endurance by their folly, their obstinacy, and their ignorant pride. The character of the Colonial Office has, we know, been seriously modified for the better within the last few years; and if India were popular with English settlers, it is very possible that the hold of England upon that country might defy all the meddling of Parliaments, and all the blundering of Secretaries. But the population of Hindostan are still a mystery even to those of their foreign rulers who know them best. That part of Hindoo life, its domestic side, in which its real springs of action lie, up to the present hour remains a sealed book to Europeans. The handful of English from whom all our knowledge of the country is derived, have been hitherto too closely occupied in conquering, organizing, and tax-collecting, to find much time for careful and conscientious investigation of the darkness which broods over Hindoo manners and morals, as over Hindoo history. All foreign judgments, therefore, of what goes on at this moment, and has for the last sixty years been going on in India, necessarily proceed upon the supposition that the laws of western ethics may be safely applied to the actions of the most Eastern of Eastern races, and that we may reason back from known facts to remote and unknown causes with as much certainty in the dim and misty regions of Hindoo politics as if we were discussing the last change of administration in London, or the last revolution at Paris. We judge the acts of a Brahmin soldier by the rules we apply to those of an English trooper or a Mississippi volunteer, and we do so of necessity. There is nothing else for it. Our knowledge does not enable us to do more, and our love of justice and fair play will not allow us to do less.

When we remember, however, that neither zeal nor talents, nor honesty of purpose, have yet availed soldier or civilian, judge or missionary, to penetrate the awful veil behind which the Hindoo has shrouded his home, his religion and his morality, and reflect how little the utmost devotion to learning or philanthropy can effect against the difficulties offered by a complex language, broken into a thousand dialects, written in a dozen different alphabets, spoken by hundreds of different tribes, and by nearly two hundred millions of a race, whom immemorial tradition and an iron organization of society have fortified in the profession of a vaguely fluent faith, and of a grotesque and facile morality, we must perceive that all judgments passed upon the East India Company and its acts are quite as likely to be wrong as right. Because a European population rarely rises in insurrection, unless drive to it through misgovernment or the love of national independence, it does not follow that Hindoos will never do so except for similar reasons. Because European soldiers can only be led to mutiny and to the merciless massacre of their officers under the stimulus of the most horrible provocation, it does not follow that the Sepoys have been roused to murder by maltreatment. There are abysses in human nature everywhere which preachers and philosophers find it hard to fathom, but in heathen, Oriental human nature there are abysses which the plummet of Christian morality may in vain attempt to sound.

It is possible, therefore, to regard the East India Company rather as the victim of circumstances than as a criminal condemned on satisfactory evidence. The East India Company has conquered a great empire, and so far has governed it and kept it. For many years back, during the only period of its history in which it had either time or means for the work of reform, it has, to all intents and purposes, occupied the same position as the Parliament of Paris in the halcyon days of the Bourbon dynasty. In most of the leading acts of Government, it has filled the humble *rôle* of a registrar of the edicts of the Board of Control, over whose policy, whether right or wrong, it had no better controlling power than the right of uttering barren protests. Sins both of commission and omission have unquestionably been committed—horrible abuses have been winked at, golden opportunities have been let slip, but we must not let our indignation interfere with our impartiality in judging this great historic institution. The English Government is entitled to its share of condemnation as well as the Company, and under the new *régime* which is now to be established, the questions to be solved by England will be less of men than of measures. It is not by the persons who shall administer the Government of Hindostan, but by the principles upon which that Government shall act, that India must be won or lost to civilization and to Christianity.

Despoiling the City.

There are two ways of robbing the public, one of which is by taking money out of the Treasury, and the other, and by far the most serious and reprehensible, is by injuring the business facilities of the City whereby property is depreciated in value and the burden of taxation is increased. It is bad enough to suffer from either of these methods of depleting the public pocket, but to suffer from them both is an intolerable grievance. Yet this kind of suffering is what the people of New-York have long had to endure at the hands of their public servants.

The commercial supremacy of New-York depends upon the remarkable combination of natural advantages for the shipment of goods which this City possesses over any other seaport on the Atlantic coast. One of these great advantages is owing to the wedge-like shape of the lower end of the Island on which the City is built. A river running on each side of the City affords a vast extent of water-front for the accommodation of ships and steamers, yet brings them in close proximity, whereby a great saving, both of time and money, is effected in transferring goods from one vessel to another. But this splendid natural advantage which affords such facilities for the transactions of commerce, our Common Council are on the point of rendering of no avail by compelling certain lines of steamers to land their cargoes at a remote part of the City, miles away from the points where the business of the City centres. And this to be done, not at the request of any of the parties whose interests are involved in the change; but to oblige certain parties who have wharf property to dispose of in another part of the City. A glance at the map of the City will show that the great forwarding lines, and the steamers connected with the railroads and canals, must naturally centre at the lower end of the City, and that the nearer their landings are together the greater must be the facility for the landing and transhipment.

Accordingly we find clustered together, extending on each side from the Battery, the East River steamers, the Philadelphia steamers, the boats connecting with the New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore Railroads, the Southern steamships, and the North River steamers. In this immediate neighborhood, too, have been built large warehouses for the reception of goods from these vessels, and the merchants who are connected with them have their counting-houses and stores close by. The easy and cheap transhipment of freight by means of the close proximity of the wharves and dépôts of these various forwarding lines, causes an enormous amount of business to flow to this City, which would otherwise be diverted to other cities.

But the Board of Aldermen, with a reckless disregard of the interests of the City, have passed an ordinance compelling the East River and the North River boats to land at points very remote from those where the exigencies of trade require them to lie. The inevitable consequences of this measure, if it should become a law, will be to divert a vast amount of business from New-York which now finds its way here. In the fierce competition now waging between the various forwarding lines for the business of the West and Southwest, the difference of twenty-five cents a head on passengers and one cent on a hundred pounds of freight, will, in the cost of transportation, turn a vast amount of trade from our own roads and canals to those of other States And a much greater cost than this will be caused by the proposed change of steamboat landings. The People's Line of steamers might partially avoid the loss which will be put upon their boats by going over to Jersey City, while the Sound steamers might land at South Brooklyn. In either case the City would be a loser to an incalculable amount by the business which would be actually driven from us by the folly of our City Government.

But we are not without hope, that this nefarious scheme may be defeated. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to listen to remonstrances against the measure hold another meeting to-day, and as they have but one more day of official existence, they may delay their report and leave this important measure to be disposed of by their successors. The scheme of removing the steamboat landings is one fraught with such momentous consequences to the prosperity of the City, that it is hardly credible that the Councilmen should be guilty of concurring in the outrage perpetrated by the Board of Aldermen to serve the ends of private speculators. The Lowber job, and the Fort Gansevoort sale, were mere trifles compared with this scheme for the removal of the steamboat landings.

Commodore Paulding and the President.—The devotion of Mr. Buchanan to the strictest forms of the law is notorious. In his first Presidential Message he braved the sympathetic indignation of the whole fillibustering community, and branded the expeditions of General Walker with the most emphatic phrases that the language of condemnation can supply. And it would now appear that the strictly illegal steps taken by Commodore Paulding in an excess of patriotic and honorable zeal, to carry out the dearest wishes of the Presidential heart, are likely to be visited with the stern awards of Roman justice. Mr. Buchanan stands to his over-faithful representative in the Gulf Squadron, almost in the relation of the Consul Manlius to his son, who won a victory by disobeying orders.

But positive as the formal fault of Commodore Paulding may have been, the substantial service which he has rendered to the good name of his country must endear him to the President as it has already commended him to the cordial gratitude of the people. With the strength and the simplicity of a true sailor, Commodore Paulding put his "general" instructions into "special" effect on the first opportunity of doing so. He found the "lawless adventurers" of whom he was in search, within reach of his guns, and he took them. Neither the Nicaraguan authorities nor Walker himself entered any protest against the act. Whatever the captive fillibuster may now say in regard to his capture, it is on record that he surrendered himself at once to Commodore Paulding *without entering any formal objections of any kind to the arrest.* It is possible that the faculties of General Walker may have been paralyzed by the peremptory action of the honest and gallant American officer to whom he had been addressing the most mendacious and impertinent letters, and whose men he had been menacing with death on a friendly shore. But it is very certain that he forbore to repeat to Commodore Paulding what he had asserted so confidently in his epistles, "that the American Government had admitted his expedition to be lawful," and that he gave himself up to justice like any other criminal overtaken by the police.

It will be gratifying to the country to know, by the way, on what authority the statement of Walker in regard to the views of the American Government was made; and the President owes it to the nation, as well as to himself, to give the lie to this bold assumption of administrative complicity in some very conspicuous way. Not less does he owe it to the nation and to himself, to testify his high sense of the decision, manliness and essential patriotism of the officers who assumed the responsibility of clearing our national escutcheon of the blots and defacements inflicted upon it by a long toleration of *quasi* pirates in their felonious plots and their atrocious acts.

The Kansas Question and the South.—The Mobile *Register*, in reply to our request for information as to the motive of the Southern zeal on behalf of the Lecompton Constitution, says:

> "Our guide in viewing this whole question, we desire to inform our Northern cotemporary, is a strict and faithful adherence to the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—*the freedom of the people of the Territories to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*—through the medium of a Convention delegated by them for the purpose, or by the whole people themselves in council, *if they should choose that way*—and non-intervention by Congress or any other authority outside. If this principle is adhered to and vindicated, whatever may be the fate of Slavery in any instance as involved in its maintenance, the South will be satisfied. But it will not tolerate a violation of this principle; and firmly and thoroughly convinced, as we are, that this principle would be flagrantly violated in the refusal of Congress to admit Kansas with a Constitution framed at Lecompton, we feel assured that we do not misrepresent the sentiment of the South in declaring that *it will not submit to its rejection.*"

The *South*, according to this statement, is governed exclusively by a desire that the people of Kansas should be allowed to *decide for themselves* by what Constitution they will be governed:—the only qualification it admits is, that their will in the premises shall be ascertained in a legal manner.

Now an election was held on the 21st instant, at which *part* of the Constitution was submitted to the public judgment. This was done by direction of the Convention which had the power, as all concede, to do it. On the 4th of January *the whole* Constitution is to be submitted in like manner to the popular vote:—and this is done by a Legislature acknowledged to have been duly elected and to have full power to take this action. *Both these elections are legal and valid.* Now suppose the first election should show that 6,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are in favor of the Lecompton Constitution,—either with or without Slavery,—and that the January election should show that 12,000 are opposed to it? Which of the two would express the real sense of the majority of the people of Kansas? And by which should Congress be guided in its endeavor faithfully to carry out the fundamental principle of the Nebraska bill?

Walker at New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans *Delta* denounces the removal of F. H. Clack, Esq., from the office of District-Attorney, for his alleged remissness in suffering General Walker to take his departure for Nicaragua. The *Delta* asserts that this is not the true reason for his removal, and that as long ago as in May last Senator Slidell offered the place to another person. Mr. Clack, it declares, acted with the utmost vigilance in the Walker case. The *Delta* adds:

> "If there be any kind of pride left in Southern Senators, they will rebuke such contemptible proceedings by demanding the publication of all the proceedings here in regard to General Walker's arrest, and the correspondence relating thereto, in possession of the Administration; and while so engaged, we hope they will look into the Presidential dispatch on the Tehuantepec affair also."

Personal.—It is understood that the venerable Josiah Quincy is writing a Life of John Quincy Adams, and that all the voluminous papers left by the latter have been placed in his hands for that purpose. It is thought that part at least of the work will be ready for publication in February.

Senator Sumner, acting under the advice of his physicians, intends returning to Europe, and will probably extend his travels to Egypt and the East.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night Beethoven's celebrated opera, "Fidelio," will be given, with, Madame Anna Caradori, the new prima donna, as the heroine. Madame Berkel, Mr. Formes and Mr. Picaneser are also in the cast. A German musical society will assist in the choruses.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—Punctually with the bad weather came the classical *soirées* of Mr. Eisfeld and the utterance of that solemn joke at the end of the programme that there will be "no postponement on account of the weather." The eighth season was inaugurated last night at Dodworth's Saloon, and we were sorry to notice a falling off in the usual attendance. We hope that these admirable entertainments will not be allowed to droop under the baneful influence of hard times. The quartet is composed, as heretofore, of Messrs. Noll, Bergner, Reyer and Eisfeld, all proficients on their instruments, and with an extensive experience in chamber music. The programme was as follows: 1. Quartet No. 8, by Mozart. 2. *La promesse*, Rossini, (sung by Miss Henrietta Behrend.) 3. Grand trio, No. 47, by A. Litolff, (played by Mme. Graever-Johnson, Messrs. Noll and Bergner.) 4. Lied, by Mr. Eisfeld, (sung by Miss Behrend.) 5. Quartet, No. 2, by Beethoven. Miss Behrend's powerful voice was heard to advantage in the two pieces selected for its exhibition. An artist of so much ability should be heard more often. The two quartetes were excellently played, and gave general satisfaction.

Mme. Graever-Johnson supplied the novelty of the evening in Mr. Litolff's composition, which was heard for the first time in New-York. It is a work of unusual scope, and means more than any half dozen trios we have heard lately. The meaning to be sure is a little obscure, but it is never small and trifling. Mr. Litolff has an evident leaning towards the new ultra German school, but his thoughts are more classic, vast, symphonic and shapely than we find in the works of its avowed disciples. This trio is a huge step in chamber music, and will, if anything can, give new interest and vitality to this style of composition. It was very well played, and Mme. Graever-Johnson gave fresh evidence that she is an artist of the first class. Her touch, firm and delicious; her execution brilliant, and her phrasing, full of sentiment and intelligence, were particularly noticeable in Mr. Litolff's work. Mme. Johnson is so much superior to any other female player who has visited us, that it is impossible to hint any comparisons. In the male sex she has but one or two rivals. We trust that we shall have many opportunities of hearing this very accomplished lady in the concert-room.

Niblo's Garden.—The indefatigable Ravels have produced a new pantomime, called "The Golden Egg," which, since its first production on Christmas night, has been repeated with increasing success. Why it is called the "Golden Egg" we were not in time to find out, but suppose that it has some unimportant connection with the old nursery story, sufficient to make it intelligible to the younger members of society. Certain it is, that without any particular inclination towards clear construction, the "Golden Egg" is one of the best pantomimes ever produced in this country. From the moment it commences until the curtain descends on the last scene, the audience is kept upon the most intractable of broad grins. It may be objected that some of the wildest explosions of laughter are provoked by some of the oldest of tricks. But this says nothing, for those old tricks are the best ever invented by the Ravels, and mingled with them are scores of new ones, equally good. The business of the stage is never idle for a moment; everything goes by magic as it should in a pantomime, and the only objection that can be urged is that you are too frequently astonished, so that in the end you wish something would fail, just to set you right with the management. The Ravels are of course excellent, and the gentleman who plays the Harlequin admirable. Without overstepping the limits of his specialty, he does many things which are not often attempted. Indeed, this pantomime is so excellently rendered, so thoroughly worked, and so entirely comical, that it is impossible for the sourest man to see it without admiring the patient mechanical skill which produces these results, and the immense buoyancy of all the artists engaged in the performance. It deserves, and will doubtless enjoy, a long run. "The Golden Egg" and the grand ballet of "La Bouquetiere" will be played to-night. A Saturday afternoon performance takes place at this house, and generally attracts a large and lovely audience. It is a nice little provision for the young folk, and as an experiment has succeeded.

New Music.—Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, our distinguished pianist, of whose triumphal progress in South America we hear flattering accounts, has just issued through his publishers, Wm. Hall & Son, three new and exquisite gems, which will, we trust, quickly find their way among the many admirers of American genius. There is something so fresh and invigorating about Mr. Gottschalk's music that a new work from his pen is really a novelty, and not a mere vamping-up of other men's ideas. Gottschalk's music has to be studied, not only in its execution, but in its sentiment, and to every performer of sufficient skill we commend a patient study of the three pieces before us, viz.: 1. "Valse Poetique;" 2. "Refleto du assé;" and 3. "Ricordati." These pieces are published in Messrs. Hall's usual style of elegance.

City Post-Office in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two successive correspondents of a City paper find fault with the report of the Committee of Aldermen, recommending the southern corner of the Park for the New-York Post-Office, and ask why the City "should spoil the only green and beautiful spot below Union-square, when hundreds of better places might be found—the Five Points for instance?"

I would ask who sees or enjoys "this beautiful spot," except the veriest vagrants in the City? When is a reputable female, or a respectable man ever seen in the Park by day, except to pass through, and who would dare even to do this at night?

The Park has now got into the centre of the business town, therefore can never again be used for its original intention. Why not make it more available therefore, by concentrating there the most important public buildings, and by removing the railing and paving the whole Park, make a superb square with the City Hall at one end and the Post-Office at the other? This would be quite as extensive, and as ornamental to the City as the Place de la Concorde is to Paris, and much more available than now to citizens generally, who could cross it in every direction, whereas it is as much as one's life, certainly reputation, is worth to be seen there after dark.

As for the price paid by the General Government for the land, though it may be less than its value, yet I do not understand the City have the power to speculate with it by getting a better price from individuals.

In what an absurd light do our City Fathers place themselves in appointing a Committee to go to Washington with their instructions fairly agreed upon before they go, and then gainsaying all their Committee have done. The Postmaster-General must think he has been dealing with boys. If the Aldermen did not know their minds better, they have no right to spend the people's money in sending Committees to Washington, or to take up the President's or Postmaster's time in a negotiation they did not mean to fulfill.

Certainly the Postmaster-General's ideas were when the Committee left, that the opinion of the proper law-officers alone, as to the title, was wanting to complete the arrangement; instead of which we find our sagacious fathers disputing about price and situation, both of which they should have thought of and decided upon before they sent their Committee on.

I trust we shall have the Post-Office at once, and in the Pork, as our preseut building is a disgrace to the City. One Not Interested in the Five Points.

Correction.—We have been informed on good authority that Dr. Storrs, in inviting Rev. Dr. Huntington to preach in his church, as stated in yesterday's Times, did not regard him as a "Unitarian." We have received, and have been requested to publish, sundry extracts from his writings for the purpose of showing that he is not one in his religious belief. We are uuwilling to open our columns to such a discussion, especially as the statement of the fact that he is not regarded as a Unitarian by Dr. Storrs is sufficient to correct any contrary impression which our paragraph yesterday may have conveyed.

The Delta Psi Fraternity.—An oration, entitled "Our Nation's Pride," was delivered before this Society last evening, at Mozart Hall, by Orlando H. Morris, Esq. Commerce and literature, he held, were the genii which presided over American institutions, and plumed the wings of the national bird. It was announced that Mr. Norman Fox, Jr., who had been appointed the poet of the occasion, had declined at too late an hour to prevent the announcement that he would deliver the annual poem. The oration was preceded and followed by music from Dodworth's Band.

Anecdotes of Aaron Burr.

From Parton's Life of Burr.

BURR AND VANDERLYN.

The interest which Colonel **BURR** took in the education of youth has been before alluded to. He always had a *protégé* in training, upon whose culture he bestowed unwearied pains and more money than he could always afford. The story of **VANDERLYN**, that most distinguished *protégé* he ever had, was one which he often related in these later years.

He was riding along in a curricle and pair one day during his Senatorial term, when one of his horses lost a shoe, and he stopped at the next blacksmith's to have it replaced. It was a lonely country place, not far from Kingston, in Ulster County, N. Y. He strolled about while the blacksmith was at work, and, returning, saw upon the side of a stable near by a charcoal drawing of his own curricle and horses. The picture, which must have been executed in a very few minutes, was wonderfully accurate and spirited, and he stood admiring it for some time. Turning round, he noticed a boy a little way off, dressed in coarse homespun.

"Who did that?" inquired **BURR**, pointing to the picture.

"I did it," said the boy.

The astonished traveler entered into conversation with the lad; found him intelligent, though ignorant; learned that he was born in the neighborhood; had had no instruction in drawing, and was engaged to work for the blacksmith six months. **BURR** wrote a few words on a piece of paper, and said, as he wrote:

"My boy, you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If ever you should want to change your employment and see the world, just put a clean shirt into your pocket, go to New-York, and go straight to that address," handing the boy the paper.

He then mounted his curricle and was out of sight in a moment. Several months passed away, and the circumstance had nearly faded from the busy Senator's recollection. As he was sitting at breakfast one morning, at Richmond Hill, a servant put into his hand a small paper parcel, saying that it was brought by a boy who was waiting outside. **BURR** opened the parcel, and found a coarse, country-made *clean shirt*. Supposing it to be a mistake, he ordered the boy to be shown in. Who should enter but the Genius of the Roadside, who placed in **BURR'S** hand the identical piece of paper he had given him. The lad was warmly welcomed. **BURR** took him into his family, educated him, and procured him instruction in the art which nature had indicated should be the occupation of his life-time. Afterward, **BURR** assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of painting, and became an artist worthy of the name.

While **BURR** himself was wandering in Europe, **VANDERLYN** was exhibiting pictures in the Louvre, at Paris, and received from **NAPOLEON** a gold medal, besides compliments and felicitations from the Emperor's own lips. **VANDERLYN** did all he could for his benefactor in Paris; but unhappily he had the successful artist's usual fortune—poverty embittered by glory. He afterwards had commissions from Congress, and painted the well-known "Landing of Columbus" for a panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. He also painted the portraits of Colonel **BURR** and **THEODOSIA** from which the engravings were taken by which their lineaments are now known to the public. **VANDERLYN** died only five years ago at Kingston, near the spot where he drew the charcoal sketch which decided his career.

SLANDER SLAYS MORE THAN THE SWORD.

One day in his office, a gentleman talked in the usual half-true manner of the evils of war. **BURR** remarked,

"Slander has slain more than the sword."

To a friend who censured him for allowing so many hundreds of injurious paragraphs to circulate without contradiction, he replied that he had formerly supposed that his character was strong enough to bear such petty assaults, and he had felt himself safe in treating them with contempt. "But," he added, "I fear that I have committed a great error; the men who knew their falsity are mostly dead, and the generation who now read them may take them for truths, being uncontradicted. I admit I have committed a capital error, but it is too late to repair it."

A COLD FRIDAY'S ADVENTURE.

Returning one day, in about the seventieth year of his age, from a professional visit to Orange County, New-York, he related, with evident delight, an adventure which he had had during his absence. I have the story from the lady to whom he told it first.

It was one of the "cold Fridays" of tradition, when the incident occurred. So cold was it that few living creatures could long support life exposed to the blast. The snow lay deep on the ground; the roads were imperfectly broken; the air was filled with particles of snow blown about by the wind. Col. **BURR** had a ride of twenty miles before him that day, to attend a court which met on the day following. He had a companion with him, his partner in the law, a gentleman forty years his junior, who, after trying in vain to persuade him not to attempt the journey, refused, point blank, to accompany him. **BURR** consulted his man, and finding him willing to go, ordered round his sleigh, they set off about the middle of the day. As night drew on the roads became worse, and the cold increased to such a degree that to keep the blood in motion required laborious exertion. As the wind swept down from the mountains, even the horse shrunk from facing it, and gave signs of yielding to the cold. For himself **BURR** had no fears; no weather could subdue him, but his driver began to occasion him constant anxiety, as the drowsiness premonitory of the torpor that precedes freezing was coming over him. Finding that the drowsiness increased, he resolved at last to stop at the next house they came to. They were now in a thinly settled country, which **BURR** had not seen since revolutionary times, when he had been much in the neighborhood with his regiment. About nine o'clock the light of a little cottage came in sight; to the door of which **BURR'S** summons brought an old lady, who proved to be its only inhabitant.

"Is there hospitality here?" asked **BURR**; "we are nearly dead with cold."

"Come in," was the old lady's prompt reply, "you are welcome to the best I have."

In a few minutes he had his half-frozen servant by the side of a blazing fire, and his horse in the stable. While they were getting warm, the hostess prepared supper, to which, in due time, they were invited. Restored then to the use of his faculties, **BURR** looked about him and observed that, though everything in the room was of an unpretending and inexpensive character, yet all was clean and nicely arranged. The only ornamental object was a plaster bust standing upon a little shelf. He had casually noticed this on entering the room, and looking now to ascertain which of the national favorites it was whom the old lady had selected to adorn her abode, he was astonished to discover that it was a bust of himself! Twenty years before, this would have been no unusual circumstance; but rare indeed was it then for him to be thus reminded of his former condition. More to amuse his servant than for any other reason, he said, as the old lady was putting away her dishes—

"What! have you got that vile traitor here?"

The woman paused in her work as he uttered these words. Her manner changed in a moment. Putting down some plates which she had in her hand, she walked slowly up to the fire where he was sitting, and standing before him, said with intense emphasis:

"Sir, I have taken you in to-night, and have done the best I could for you; but if you say another word against **AARON BURR**, I'll put you and your man out where you came from quicker than you came in."

He apologized, and, after a time, succeeded in regaining her good will. He did not tell her who he was, nor could he recollect her. He supposed that he must have known her in early life, when, as the youngest colonel in the army, and the protector of that county, he must have been a brilliant figure in the imagination of a country girl.

THE BLOOD OF ALL THE MONTROSES.

A scene occurred in the dining-room of the house while he lay helpless, which may as well be related here. A gentleman called to engage board, found suitable rooms, and said he would call in the afternoon to say whether he would take them. He came to dinner. Addressing himself in an embarrassed, hesitating manner to the landlady, he said he had just heard of a circumstance which would deprive him of the pleasure he had anticipated in residing under her roof. He understood that **AARON BURR** was a boarder in the house and he really could not live in the same house with a man of that character.

The blood of all the Montroses was up in a moment. She rose from her chair, and said, with flashing eye, and subdued intensity of tone:

"You have been misinformed, Sir. Col. **BURR** is not a boarder in this house. He is my guest, Sir, my honored guest! Before any boarder in this house is served, Colonel **BURR** is served."

Then, turning to a servant who was waiting at the table, she said, in the manner of **NAPOLEON** ordering a column to the attack:

"**PATRICK**, take away that person's plate, and pen the door!"

PATRICK obeyed, and the "person" retired without venturing any further observations.

This brave lady could not, of course, escape sharing, to some extent, the odium that surrounded the name of the man whose lost days her wit and kindness cheered.

"What do you think I've heard this morning, Colonel?" said she to him on one occasion. "They say I'm your daughter."

"Well," said he, "we don't care for that, do we?"

"Not a bit!" was her reply. "But they say something else, Colonel," she continued; "they say I was your mistress."

"Do they?" said he, "I don't think we care much for that either, do we?"

"They must say what they choose," she replied, the gallant soldier's daughter!

"But," said he, taking her hand in both his, and lifting it to his lips, his hands shaking with paralysis, "I'll tell you something they *might* say that would be true! Let them say this of you: *She gave the old man a home when nobody else would!*"

He uttered these words with an emphasis so tender and penetrating, that two of his relatives who were present, one a member of the bar, and the other a Judge, could not refrain from tears.

THE MORAL.

To judge this man, to decide how far he was unfortunate, and how far guilty; how much we ought to pity, and how much we ought to blame him, is a task beyond my powers. And what occasion is there for judging him, or for judging any one? We all know that his life was an unhappy failure. He failed to gain the small honors at which he aimed; he failed to live a life worthy of his opportunities; he failed to achieve a character worthy of his powers. It was a great, great pity. And any one is to be pitied who, in thinking of it, has any other feelings than those of compassion—compassion for the man whose life was so much less a blessing to him than it might have been, and compassion for the country, which, after producing so rare and excellent a kind of man, lost a great part of the good he might have done her.

As it was, he did the State some service, though they know it not. By being the first to turn to practical account the inherent weakness of our Constitution, by teaching the Democratic party how to carry elections, by the invention of filibustering, by giving the country and General **JACKSON** a taste for southwestern acquisition, thus marshaling events the way that they would go, he, at least, *accelerated* the history of his country. In the wrong direction, you will say; true, but it was in the direction in which the country was destined to go, and go as far as the road led.

His duel with **HAMILTON** had the effect, finally, of rendering the practice of dueling entirely odious in the Northern States. That was a benefit. In suffering the consequences of that affair, he simply expiated the sins of his generation, and the expiation fell not unjustly upon him. *He* ought to have known better, and, knowing better, he had the fortitude to bear the scoffs of cowards. He was, upon the whole, I am inclined to think, a better man than **HAMILTON**; and it was well ordered, that by being the survivor, he should have the *worst* of the encounter.

It is to be said in praise of **BURR**, that in the various offices held by him, he acquitted himself well. He was an indefatigable and useful Senator; a Vice-President of ideal excellence. If he had been elevated a step higher, his Washingtonian habit of taking the best advice before finally deciding upon an important measure, would have prevented his making serious mistakes. He would have been a good President. Instead of plundering the Treasury of his country, as **HAMILTON** predicted, he would have been more likely to spend twice his income in supporting the "dignity" of the office, and to have passed from the White House to the court of bankruptcy.

If his expedition had succeeded, it was in him, I think, to have run a career in Spanish America similar to that of **NAPOLEON** in Europe. Like **NAPOLEON**, he would have been one of the most amiable of despots, and one of the most destructive. Like **NAPOLEON**, he would have been sure, at last, to have been overwhelmed in a prodigious ruin. Like **NAPOLEON**, he would have been idolized and execrated. Like **NAPOLEON**, he would have had his half-dozen friends to go with him to his St. Helena. Like **NAPOLEON**, he would have justified to the last, with the utmost sincerity, nearly every action of his life.

THE SONS OF NEW-ENGLAND ABROAD.—The scattered sons of New-England appear to have enjoyed the home festival of Forefathers' Day with remarkable zest. Banquets, speeches, toasts and orations were given in honor of the day at Montreal, Charleston, Chicago and other principal cities—not to mention the smaller township gatherings. At Montreal, Rev. **ASA D. SMITH**, of this City, delivered an oration. At Chicago, Deacon **GREELE**, of Boston, was the principal attraction; he made a speech on a similar occasion fifty-four years ago. Among the South Carolinians the day was observed by New-Englanders with as much gusto as though Massachusetts were on friendly terms with that section. The Governor of the State was present at the dinner at the Mills House, and A. S. **WILLINGTON** presided. Gov. **ALLSTON** responded in a long speech to a toast in honor of South Carolina.

THE ADRIATIC.—Extract of a letter from Capt. L. B. **MACKINNON**, of the Royal Navy, dated off Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857, on board the *Adriatic*:

"I am delighted with this magnificent ship; although we have been obliged to make the greatest portion of this passage under half-steam, I feel confident that she will eventually cross the Atlantic in twenty hours less than any other vessel afloat. I only mention twenty hours, as I wish to be well within the mark.

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MARRIED.

RICHARDS—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at St. Thomas' Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, JOHN S. RICHARDS of Reading, Penn., to JULIA VAN NESS, second daughter of the late Cornelius Williams, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y.

NOBYNE—ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Benj. Griffen, of Westchester, Mr. RUFUS K. NOBYNE to Miss RACHEL D. ALLEN, both of this City.

GWYNNE—GULLIVER.—At Geneva, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. JOHN A. GWYNNE, of this City, to Miss MARY E. Y. GULLIVER, of Chicago.

DIED.

INNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, MARY O., wife of Charles H. Innes, and daughter of the late William C. Tillou, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 19th-st., to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIGELOW.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, SAMUEL MERWIN BIGELOW, son of the late Rev. Noah Bigelow, aged 24 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his mother, No. 13 Commerce-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'cl'k.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness Miss C. WHITEHEAD.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Isaac P. Whitehead, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

WELCH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 Essex-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CONRAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CONRAD, widow of the late Ephraim Conrad, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the members of Allen-st. M. E. Church, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

☞ Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, MARY W., third daughter of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore *American* please copy.

CHAPMAN.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, GEORGE, son of George and Mary E. Chapman, aged 5 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Washington-st., Jersey City.

SMITH.—At Essex Conn., on Monday, Dec. 28, Mr. CHARLES WETMORE SMITH, formerly merchant in this City, aged 55.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday next. His friends are invited to be present.

MACKIE.—At Norwichtown, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 26, HATTIE A., youngest daughter of Mrs. Juliet and the late John F. Mackie, of this City, aged 11 years and 20 days.

POTTER.—In Kingston, R. I., on Friday morning, Dec. 25, MARY ANN, wife of Asa Potter, and daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah Thurston, of Hopkinton, aged 48. Endeared to all by her many virtues, she died deeply lamented.

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300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, very fine, at $7, worth $10.
Also,
A large lot of Lace sets, from $6 to $50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DAMASKS AND DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
A good assortment,
And at the lowest prices,
Now on hand at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES LINEN SETS.
500 Embroidered and Colored Linen Sets, at 75c.
500 Marseilles Sets, White and Colored, at 75c. per set.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS
FOR
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
CONSISTING OF
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, HONITON and VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
Now selling at much less than the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DELAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS,
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS
GREATLY REDUCED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
Their large and valuable stock of
CLOAKS,
At prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
A large and magnificent assortment,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire stock,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES
On MONDAY, Dec. 28.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES!
"PICCOLOMINI" SETS.
For Ladies and Children, in Marseilles, Printed Linen, and Embroidered
FROM 7s. TO $10 PER SET.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Veils, Black Guipure, and Brussels Laces, &c., &c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

$5!—$6!—$7!—$8!—$10!
Full assortment at the above low prices.
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
Latest Paris and London shapes, well trimmed,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261, GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HAT AND CAP RIBBONS,
And Ladies' Trimmings, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Family Linens, Domestic Goods and
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
of every description, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS AND EVENING SILKS!
Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, Moire Antique, &c. Large assortment at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Elegant Beaver and Velvet CLOAKS.
Novelties in SHAWLS.
Ladies' and Children's fancy Furs, genuine and guaranteed.
Our magnificent stock of the above goods will be offered during the Holidays
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
2,000 English Gray Beaver CLOAKS, from $3 to $8 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Ducals and Albonis,
French and English Merinos,
Saxony Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's store-room.
On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire balance of the Stock with the business stand. Terms cash.
CHARLES G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at.........[illegible]
Extra sets of Mink at.........[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes at.........[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at.........$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.
Large size, full shaped.........$45@[illegible]
Extra size, full shaped.........[illegible]
Extra size, very dark, rich shade.........$70
Extra size, very best.........$75@$80@[illegible]
Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

HOLIDAY NOTICE,
Fine black beaver cloaks with sleeves,
$10, 12, $14.
At GEO. BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great bargains
For the holidays,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Piano Covers, Table Covers, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Napkins, Scarfs, Shawls, Mufflers, Cabas, Portemonnaies, Toilet Brushes, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment, expressly for the Holidays.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

5-SHILLING PRESENT DRESSES,
Each containing 10 yards of beautiful Print;
Also, $1 Present Dresses,
10 yards each, latest English Patterns;
Also, Paris Design Dresses.
Very choice styles, full Dress, for $1 50.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

COMFORTABLE PRESENTS FOR WINTER.
English Wool Blankets, Heavy Marseilles Quilts, Plaid Wool Shawls, Woolen Under-garments, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
MUST BE SOLD
By the 1st of January.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST DAYS OF CHANCE.
CLOSING SALE OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At a reduction from
AUCTION PRICES,
At the auction salesroom No 358 Broadway.
The balance of stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at and below the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks
Capes,
Tippets,
Victorines,
Muffs, cuffs,
Collars, gloves,
Mufflers, &c.,
Made from
Russian sable,
Hudson Bay sable,
Mink, stone marten,
Siberian squirrel,
Chinchilla,
Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES
will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, *or even less than, one-half the usual retail prices*, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 25c.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 65c.
ALBERT TIES, twice around, from 35 to 80 cents.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of
HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
continue to sell
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Honiton Sets at $5, worth $10.
Honiton Sets at $6, worth $12.
Point à Quille at $20, worth $35.
Application Point at $7, worth $12.
Application Point, $9, worth $15.
Embroidered Sets, $5, worth $14.
Embroidered Sets, $6, worth $16.
Collars, veils, capes, handkerchiefs, coiffures, barbes, mourning goods in crape and muslin at a similar reduction.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

GREATEST NOVELTIES
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received 4 cases more of those extraordinarily cheap Embroideries all of the newest styles.
Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, all
surprisingly low in price.
De Laines, Prints and Plaids.
All prices, to suit every buyer.
No. 305 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

SAVE TWENTY
TO TWENTY-FIVE
PER CENT., (AT RETAIL.)
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., near Liberty.

ANOTHER LOT OF MADE-UP LACE GOODS—Our own peculiar styles, very rich and cheap. Embroidered Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Black Thread and French Veils, round and square Corners, Point-à-L'Aiguille, Point-applique, Honiton and Valenciennes sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
BLACK CRAPE COLLARS, small size, for 18c.
Marseilles Sets and Collars, illusion goods, Infants' Caps, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., in great variety, all very pretty for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIDELIO.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance in opera of
Madame ANNA CARADORI,
in her celebrated character of Leonora.
First appearance in a new and great role of
CARL FORMES.
First night of Beethoven's classical opera of
FIDELIO.

In announcing this most important production, upon which no common care has been bestowed, the director begs to call attention to the
DEBUT OF MADAME CARADORI.
who enjoys much celebrity in Europe for the rendering of classical music. The Fidelio of Madame Caradori, as well as her Norma and Lucrezia Borgia, have been well received in the principal theatres of Italy and Germany, and the director entertains little doubt that this verdict will be indorsed by an American audience. No allusion is required to
CARL FORMES,
who appears for the first time as the "Jailor," a part which permanently established his European reputation as being the greatest living basso.

To render the first production of Beethoven's only Opera at the Academy of Music a most interesting one,
THE THREE GRAND OVERTURES
composed by Beethoven on different occasions, as preceding the Opera of Fidelio, will all be played by the orchestra, and
THE CHORAL STRENGTH
of the establishment has been greatly increased.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, first night of
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.

Leonora	Mme. Caradori
Rocco	Carl Formes
Marcelline	Mme. Berkel
Florestan	Mr Pikaneser
Jaquino	Mr Beutler
Pizarro	Mr. Behringer
The Minister	Mr. Lehman

THE OVERTURE TO FIDELIO
will precede the first act.
THE OVERTURE TO LEONORA
will be played before the second act.
THE GRAND OVERTURE IN C
will precede the third act.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Smith's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

On TUESDAY will be sold the $1 50 seats; on WEDNESDAY the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

ON FRIDAY, (New-Year's Day,)
The last Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents to all parts.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

On SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL, consisting of four Performances—Day and Evening.
1. An Opera Matinée.
2. A Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert and farewell appearance.
4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.

The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the
GREAT NUMBER OF ARTISTS
Who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
Of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
And of
CARL FORMES,
The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
Full particulars will be found in to-day's extra advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A CHEAP NIGHT.
Every other week,
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
TO THE PUBLIC:

Mr. Ullman begs to announce that the Winter season will close in two weeks, in consequence of engagements entered into with other cities.

The Spring season will commence in February, on the return of the Company from Philadelphia.

The patrons of the Opera will probably be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the financial revulsion, which has affected the Opera more than any other place of amusement, the result of the season has been a most gratifying one. The forty regular opera nights stipulated in the lease have been given, to which have to be added twenty extra performances, consisting of matinées, oratorios and sacred Sunday concerts.

It is now a century since Opera flourished in Europe, while in America it may be said to exist only since the last twenty years, and yet even in Europe the Opera House of New-York is considered as being next in rank to those of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, and as taking precedence over nearly all others of Continental Europe.

The reason of this rapid developement of the general taste for music is to be attributed to different circumstances. The arrival of some of the greatest singers of the age stimulated the curiosity of the public; they went in crowds to the concert-room and the opera-house. An opportunity was offered to them to hear the best music marvelously executed, and thus a love of music was generated which reached its climax when Marti's Havana Troupe gave opera during several seasons, at 50 cents, at Castle Garden.

Marti's 50-cent opera has made New-York a musical city of the first rank far more than the Jenny Linds, Sontags and Albonis. The experiment, however, has caused Marti a loss of over $100,000, and the heaviness of this loss has deterred less rich managers from continuing it. At the present moment when the salaries of artists have so greatly increased, both in Europe and America, nothing of that kind can, of course, be attempted; yet the Director, Mr. Ullman, thinks that by giving
AN OCCASIONAL 50-CENT NIGHT
he would not run any very great risk, as the loss which the lowness of the price must occasion would be fully made up by the creation of a new class of patrons, who, if once aware of the refinement of operatic entertainments, will become in time constant opera-goers at regular operatic prices.

Mr. Ullman, therefore, takes this opportunity of informing the public that he will give
A CHEAP NIGHT EVERY OTHER WEEK,
on which occasion only the price of admission will be
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
The performance will invariably commence at 7½ and conclude at 10.
The selection for the cheap nights will consist of
OLD AND POPULAR OPERAS.
In consequence of the departure of the company for Philadelphia,
ONLY ONE CHEAP NIGHT
can be given this season, which will take place
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,
this being considered
A GENERAL HOLIDAY,
when will be performed
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.
Being most positively the last time
MR. THALBERG
can be heard in the City of New-York.

Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous coöperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present Opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the Opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one; and the public will hardly be surprised to learn that Mr. Thalberg has generously relinquished all interest in the receipts of the Testimonial, and appropriated them towards supporting the Opera.

THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL
will consist of
FOUR DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
1.—AN OPERA MATINEE, to commence at 1 P. M., when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
2.—A GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, at 7½,
By an orchestra of seventy,
when will be performed the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth.)
And for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S TEST OVERTURE
(Die Weihe des Hauses,) in C major.
3.—THALBERG'S Farewell Concert, at 8½,
on which occasion the great basso,
CARL FORMES, and
MADAME CARADORI,
will make their first and only appearance in concert, together with
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The following will be the prominent features of the Concert:
Carl Formes will sing "Ire Erlkoenig,"
with the celebrated obligato accompaniment by Thalberg.
Thalberg will play for the first time a fantasia on
LILLY DALE,
written expressly for this occasion.
Madame Caradori will sing the celebrated
ARIA from DER FREYSCHUTZ.
THE HUGUENOT DUET, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON.
and of
CARL FORMES,
the imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
This most celebrated work has been rehearsed since September by the
FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.
A detailed list of all the entertainments will be given to-morrow.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1—which will admit to all performances, including the Matinée.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 50, which admit the holders to all the performances, including the Matinée, with privilege to have their seats reserved throughout the day and evening.

Tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre (which will be connected with the Family Circle,) 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinée.

NOTICE.—Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinée and one to the Concerts and Oratorio. They will be transferrable and can be used by different parties.

The Matinée commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinée for the erection of the platform and organ, and will be reopened at 6½ o'clock.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
Commences on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at the regular three ticket offices.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.
FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New-York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain	Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker	Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk	Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter	Mr. [illegible]

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman	Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50	Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker	Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)	Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer	Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain	Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy	Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle	Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather	Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.
The grand romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.......Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
After which the symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
(which will commence at 9¼ precisely.)

Columbine	Miss S. Bishop	Harlequina	Miss E. Lang
Pantaloon	Wm. Kennedy	Harlequin	Mr. B. Yates
Clown	Mr C. Henry		

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime will be given on NEW-YEAR'S DAY AFTERNOON. Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2—each performance to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, and terminate about 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.
GABRIEL RAVEL AS JEANNOT,
Antoine Ravel as Moustache and Toby the Clown.
Jerome Ravel as old Beppo and Muddledorf.
Marietta Zanfretta on the Tight Rope.
Comic Pantomime JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New comic pantomime, THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—First night of Brougham's new burlesque,
COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTERO,
With new scenery, dresses and music.
Columbus, Mr. Brougham; Ferdinand, Mr. M. Smith; Columbia, Mrs. L. Weston Davenport.
For a long list of characters, scenery, and description of the piece see small bills.
Mr. Charles Mathews will play four parts, and sing three songs in his own successful piece.
HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.
Mr. Rogers will appear in a laughable farce.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE OBSERVE.—JOHN BROUGHAM'S new burlesque of COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTERO is played TO NIGHT for the first time at Burton's. Elegant scenery and dresses. Charles Mathews also in four parts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
R. A. MARSHALL.............Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.............J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.............Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette... 25 cents. | Pit............12 cents.
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SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The performance to conclude with
CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Begs to announce to the public that he will give a "GRAND CONCERT" on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858, at NIBLO'S SALOON, the proceeds of which will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
Mr. GOLDBECK will be assisted by the most eminent talent.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, 8th-st.; SCHUBERTH & CO.; St. Nicholas Hotel; No. 98 Spring-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

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MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
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With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
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The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
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The Exhibition of British Art
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ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
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And the famous
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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. CORA HATCH, THE YOUNG WOMAN of 17, who created the deepest interest in this City last Winter by her powers of Elocution and the profundity of her reasoning, is to speak in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject selected by the audience. Admission 15 cents.

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Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

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A good assortment of baskets and flower stands on hand at either place. Orders should be given as early as possible.

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A LECTURE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF *Education or its Normal Character, addressed to those who Think,* will be delivered by R. B. WIGGINS, A. M., in the large room, No. 809 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (30th,) at 7½ o'clock. The subject will be treated physically, intellectually and emotionally, with a practical application. Parents and guardians and all who feel interested in the progress of human culture, are especially invited to attend. Entrance free.

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LEWIS ROBERTS, President.
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WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; reference from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GIRL an Protestant girl desires a situation as a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required: understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONEST man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, WOMEN, BOYS OR girls to sell an article adapted to the season. Each applicant will be required to purchase to the amount of $2 or more at a time, but the money will be refunded for all not sold. Competent, energetic persons can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply at No. 125 William-st.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERICAN girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A girl, who understands washing and ironing thoroughly and cooking, and one disposed to make herself generally useful, may apply at No. 93 West 43d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

BOARDING.

UNION PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having [illegible] the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that at the American Hotel when kept by me. [illegible]. The restaurant will be continued as [illegible] the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to keep house for a gentleman—a widower preferred. If a party keeping house or contemplating doing so, they will find this an excellent opportunity. Address ESMERALDA, Union square Post-Office, stating particulars. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING, BOARDERS OR ROOMS.—Can easily be obtained at the office of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 330 Broadway. Families having pleasant accommodations for one or more boarders, as well as those seeking board, can be suited without charge, by giving particulars.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette-place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of [illegible], Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 47 CONCORD-ST., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; board first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining rooms for the Winter, with board, for himself, wife and child, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Address, stating location and accommodations, O. W., *Times* Office.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH-ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED of all his interest in the manufacturing business, which he has heretofore carried on at No. 115 Franklin-st., to E. & B. LAGRAVE, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted hereafter by said concern. C. H. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EXTENDING Albany-st. will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons interested are requested to attend.
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
HIRAM CORWIN,
Special Committee.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.) The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $55 per term of 13 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, Jan. 4. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. CROSBY, of the New-York University; Rev S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*; Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York; Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives notice that a few more gentlemen may secure seats for January on very low terms. Full Commercial Course, with private desk, $15. Private room, $25. One $10 vacant seat for Book-Keeping.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson, read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS
PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company, consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning,* 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World,* 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken,* 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.
This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WM. & A. S. FLANDRAU, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. FLANDRAU, Jr., who will settle all claims against the late firm, and who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. FLANDRAU, Jr.,
A. S. FLANDRAU.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importers' and manufacturers' sale of superb rich
FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Fine ormolu and gold bijouterie, ladies' cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and glass ware, perfumery and fancy articles of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.,
A splendid invoice of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
SARDINES, &c., &c.
A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, splendid China vases, parlor ornaments, superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, solid silver, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the above sale of magnificent furniture will take place at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and embraces a very large and elegant variety of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, the sale of which will be peremptory without regard to weather. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists in part, of elegant carved rosewood piano forte, with the unexpired warrantee; three elegant suites solid rosewood parlor furniture covered in satin brocade and velvet, all made to order and perfect; medallion and Wilton carpets, silk and rich lace curtains, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, Turkish lounges with reception chairs to match; French secretary, music cabinet, two elegant rosewood etageres, with marble tops, magnificent China vases with a number of unique and beautiful parlor ornaments. Collection of valuable paintings, richly framed, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBERS—Rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, large hair mattresses, English blankets, marble washstands, rosewood furniture in hair-cloth, French shades, Voltaire chairs, rockers, secretary-bookcase, lounges, sofa-bedstead, oak extension table, with oak dining-room furniture to match throughout, French China, silver ware of every description, rich and crystal cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, &c., with a quantity of superior furniture not mentioned. Catalogues at house.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th st., near 6th av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and parlor furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No 229 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23, Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., second and last sale of wines, liquors, condiments, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest importing houses in New York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.:

Old N. Y. M. Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass, very fine; Mora Son's and Geris' pale and brown sherries; Amontillado do. 1840; Cadiz Wine Co. do.; Saunders & Cameron do. 800; Sandemans, Foster & Co. do.; 53 cases high cost St. Julien Claret, very old; 230 baskets Champagne, Moet & Chandon Associates' Verzenay, Duc de Montebello, Real Seal, Graine de Berezy, genuine Heidsick and Chas. Heidsick, Munn's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands; London Dock Brandies, imported by the founders of the present firm 25 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Old St. Leger, 1836; Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland Gin, Apple Jack, old Sardines, Stilton Cheese, &c.

Also about 15,000 Havana Cigars, warranted, viz.: Il Trovatore, St. Amber, Eu Globe, Esculapis, Norriega, Wag-Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, Ne Plus Ultra, and other favorite brands.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 30, 10½ o'clock, at No. — 83d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Yorkville, being the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatels, Brussels, tapestry carpets, nearly new, gas chandeliers, covered rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, curtains and cornices, mantel ornaments, 8-tune music-box, &c.; bedroom furniture, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paintings, &c. The paintings in the above sale are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, summer house, together with an assortment of garden statuary, trees, plants, &c. The 3d-av. cars pass within two blocks of the house every five minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., importer's sale of fine Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, consisting of the following descriptions, viz: gold hunting English patent levers, full and extra jewels, gold and chronometer balance, 14, 16 and 18-carat gold cases; Swiss levers, full jeweled, chronometer and plain balances, 14 and 18-carat, engine turned and engraved cases, by the most celebrated makers; fine gold jewelry, 16-carat; cameo pins and ear drops; 16-carat gold fob and vest keys; curb, guard, vest and necklace chains; sets pins and ear drops.

All the above goods will be guaranteed as described in the catalogue. Sale imperative to the highest bidder.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities, every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold, at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE last sale of fancy goods this year, by IRVING & WATKINS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., consisting of silver, China and glass ware; also, an assortment of French and German toys, Bohemian glass ware, &c. These goods have all been received from the Assignees, we are ordered to clear out the entire stock this last day of the sale. Purchasers will find this a rare opportunity.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

$20.000 WORTH OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE FURS AND SKINS, BEING THE STOCK AND MANUFACTURE OF JOHN D. PHILLIPS & CO.—E. B. FRANKIN & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near John, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, the above desirable stock, comprising a full assortment of muffs, cuffs, victorines, capes, &c., all of the finest quality, and fully warranted. Sale positive, being a continuation sale from Monday.

PHILLIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will continue the sale of wines, brandies, gin, whiskies, cordials, champagne, cigars, &c., THIS DAY, to commence at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st. Catalogues and samples now ready.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, HARNESS AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, one hack coach, one double harness, all in good order, two sorrel horses kind in all harness. Warranted sound. Also twenty baskets champagne.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 30th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) splendid Wostenholmes' and other makers' fine spring cutlery, pattern cards, &c. Also, to pay storage, 20 casks lead crucibles. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, fancy goods, ladies' bonnets, jewelry, show cases, &c., &c.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 381 Canal-st., stock of house-furnishing store, consisting of wood, willow, tin, Japan, iron, and other wares of the line. On the 31st, a large assortment of toys.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and select assortment of manufactured Furs—all made in the best style, and warranted, consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, rich and extra dark sets; rich sets Mink Marten; ditto Mountain Marten; ditto Stone Marten, Fitch, Squirrel, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of ladies' and gent's Gloves and Mufflers.

Also, a large assortment of sleigh robes, lined and trimmed Polar, Rocky Mountain, grizzly and black bear, fox, wolf and badger fancy robes, &c. &c.

They can be examined in the gallery on the morning of the sale, as above.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., about 550 cases of prime and seasonable goods, consisting of the usual variety found in a jobbing house. Sold without reserve. By order of J. Read, assignee.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent, on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.

By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.

The interest on bonds of the city of Louisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

THE INTEREST ON THE KENOSHA (Wis.) City Bonds issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also the interest on the Farm mortgages of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, and the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, in New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, due Jan 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 44 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2. C. R. ALTON, President.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 3 OF the 1st mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, are hereby notified that said Coupons will be paid on presentation at this Bank on and after the 1st of January next. WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS OF Dubuque Company, Iowa, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec 28, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000.000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Janury next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of two per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on demand, after 1st proximo, at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall st. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, JR., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
JAMES THOMSON.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

TEETH!—LADIES' TEETH CLEANED $1 ONLY, box of premium Tooth Paste included! Splendid Artificial Teeth Gumotype on gold only $1 each! Wonderful reduction! Dr. MANSON'S "American Dental Institute," No. 209 West 32d-st., near 8th-av. Four premiums received!

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$116
Second Cabin Passage............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.......1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.......1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8..........1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.........1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.........1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre, and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Willaims Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

NOTICE.—TO THE LAME.—DR. S. SWEET, NATUral Bone Setter, is in this City, stopping at the Lovejoy Hotel, corner of Beekman st. and Park-row, or at I. Miner's, No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

A FOUR ROUND-CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED, 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front are richly set with real pearl fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano. Cost $800, price $400. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M.

N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping if necessary.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—TWENTY-ONE piano-fortes and one melodeon (piano style) to let, at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale very low to suit the times. Pianos tuned, and music thoroughly taught by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, OF A valuable farm, under a high state of cultivation, containing about 1 8 acres of rich dairy and grass land, with sufficient wood for the uses of the farm. The improvements consist of a good two story house, with nine or ten rooms, and suitable outbuildings; abundance of pure water; a garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees, and is now occupied by James Luckhurst. It is situated at Uniontown, New-Jersey, two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and twenty miles from New-York City. Trains pass to and from it eight times a day. The above property is well worthy the attention of business men seeking a country residence; the sale is positive. Terms cash. Sale on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at the Mansion House, Rahway, at 2 o'clock precisely.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED to exchange, a stone-front dwelling, built six years ago, 25x50, lot 25x100 feet, with the lot adjoining on Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, rented at $1,000 per annum, for a good dwelling house in the City of New-York, between 20th and 40th sts; would exchange for eligible City lots in same vicinity, or for a fine country residence at Fort Washington. Address box No. 1,055, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depôt. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

EXCHANGE FOR FARM.—A TWO-STORY brick cottage house, on a long-leased lot, in thorough order, nets $350 a year clear, in upper part of New-York, will be exchanged for farm and good improvements, worth $3,500 or less; if worth less, balance to be paid, or secured by mortgage; Long Island or Staten Island liked. Apply to M. J. R., care Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 68 Cedar-st., with full particulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857.
LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.
d1-1aw6wW* LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FERDINAND MAYER, AUGUST MERKEL, and VINCENT MAYER, against WILLIAM H. RANLETT.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, with interest from the 22d day of March, 1852, on the sum of fifty-two dollars, and from the 29th day of March, 1856, on the sum of eighty dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d15-1w6wW

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER, PLAINtiff, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, John Deane and Otelia Deane his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Rodda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, Thomas McElrath, President, Nassau Bank, William Peters, James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Bowne, Catherine Gillen, Andrew Ferry, P. Conlan, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.
NELSON SMITH,
n25-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GARDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857.
CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1aw6mW* Aministratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. F. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
FRANCIS KELLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Aministrator.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—**BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING**—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SMALL HOUSE in 23d-st., near 5th-av., at $140 per month, for four months. One room to be reserved as an office. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Adoption of the City-Hall Park Site for a New Post-Office—The Mayor Elect to Receive his Friends in the Governor's Room on New-Year's Day.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor elect, will not enter upon the discharge of his official duties until after the first day of January, 1858; and

Whereas, many of our citizens are desirous of tendering to him their congratulations on the advent of the New-Year; therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to the Mayor elect on New-Year's Day, for the purpose of receiving the salutations of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., by the Clerk of the Common Council.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the contract to regulate and grade Fortieth-street, from First to Second avenues, complaining of the estimate made by the Surveyor being incorrect, and giving a correct estimate made by the Surveyor of his Department. Ordered to be printed.

Another communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution as to the authority of the City Inspector to collect fees in Franklin Market, and whether the same was not in violation of the Charter. The Comptroller states that the amount paid into the City Treasury by George W. Isaacs from May 6, 1857, to Dec. 17, 1857, for butcher stands, was $296; and for Market fees, $217 24—total, $513 24. No money has been received from any other person from that Market. The report concludes with the statement that the Finance Department has charge of the collections; and soon after the passage of the new Charter, the Comptroller authorized Mr. Isaacs to collect the Franklin Market fees, which has been done. Ordered to be printed.

A report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to purchase a portrait of Mayor Wood, to be deposited in the Governor's Room, was laid over.

The report on the disposal of the lower end of the Park for a site for a Post-Office was called up by Alderman FULLMER, who presented a communication from Mr. Charles F. Anderson, stating that, "having the preparing of the plans for the new Post-Office in charge, under direction of the Honorable the United States Postmaster-General, and fearing that your Board, as well as the public, may be prejudiced in judgment in consequence of the erroneous suppositions as regards the site and building generally, permit me, therefore, respectfully, to submit the following facts: That it is the Postmaster-General's desire to make this building a model as regards arrangement, and a specimen of pure classic architecture.

As all the offices to which the public will have access, are assigned on the ground floor all round the building. The Postmasters' and Cashiers' establishments, with the sorting-room, occupying the second floor altogether. These apartments are entered from the grand projecting portico looking down Broadway. The public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties. Arcades are placed on three sides, so as to insure the public comfort in all seasons. In the centre of this building, on the ground floor, is a hollow, covered square for the reception of the United States mails, which will drive right through the building, and will be shut up while discharging and loading, thereby giving no inconvenience to the public highways.

The ladies' entrance will be on the private street, (a continuation of Park place.) The highest part of this building will be two stories, and a great portion of it but one story, presenting a beautiful, correct architectural front on every side.

The unoccupied portions of the ground, as it will be to spare on every side of this building, will be inclosed and picturesquely planted with fountains and statues on both sides and in front, and when complete, must form one of the most respectable of our City establishments. The exterior of the building being ornamented with thirty-six columns. The Postmaster-General's object in considering this subject in detail at so early a period was two-fold.

1. To ascertain if the site would be sufficiently extensive for the occupation of such a building as he intended for New-York; and 2. That the working-classes of the City may be forthwith employed. My professional opinion is, that no site could be better selected for such a building; and I defy any architect to produce so convenient and so architectural a structure on the Chambers-street end of the Park, which premises, I presume, will yet be occupied by the City Law Courts, as originally intended."

Alderman FULLMER made a strong speech in favor of disposing of that portion of the City Hall Park lying below a line drawn from the south-westerly corner of Park-place and Broadway, and the south westerly line of Beekman-street, where it intersects Nassau.

Aldermen TUCKER and OWENS opposed the adoption of the report.

Aldermen ADAMS, WILSON, DRAKE and others spoke in favor of it, and it was then adopted by a vote of 13 to 4.

AYES—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Harris, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Fullmer, Coulter, McSpedon, Drake.

NAYS—Messrs. Healy, Tucker, McConnell, Moneghan, Blunt, Owens.

The report in relation to the iron pavement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street was called up again by Alderman MCCONNELL. The report states that in consequence of a clerical error, the weight of the block was put in at 125 lbs. instead of 225, but that the blocks have been cast the weight intended. It also calls for the appointment of inspectors for the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman TUCKER renewed his opposition on the grounds before stated—namely: that the pavement so far as it has been put down is not good. He would prefer the old cobble-stone pavement. He hoped the work would not be continued.

Alderman ADAMS had seen the work, and thought it good with the exception that the blocks were ten pounds too light.

After some further debate, the report was adopted by a vote of fifteen to four.

Alderman CLANCY moved to suspend the usual order of business, in order to take up the Tax Levy from the Board of Councilmen. The report was read, when Alderman CLANCY moved to amend by adding $25,000 for building County Jail; and also to add $20,000 for delinquencies in salaries. Both were adopted.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the whole subject lie over one day.

Alderman CLANCY thought it best that the amendments should be made then, in order that it might be ready when it came up for final action. He moved to add $3,000 for repairing Essex Market. Carried. He then moved to add $2,500 for arrearages of salaries of Supervisors. Carried. Also, to add $10,000 for removal of obstructions by resolution of the Common Council. Carried. He then moved that the report be laid upon the table. Carried.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of remitting assessment on the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eighty-sixth-street, on account of the opening of Central Park.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the report. He was opposed to any union of Church and State, and thought that the various congregations should pay for their own religion, instead of calling upon the City.

Aldermen MCSPEDON, OWENS and DRAKE spoke in favor of it, and it was adopted.

The report in favor of donating $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society was adopted.

The report relieving Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem from assessment for opening Fourth-avenue, &c., was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday evening, the President in the Chair. There was not so full in attendance of members or of visitors in the lobby as on the evening of Monday.

The owner of the copper curiosity—the statue of Washington—was desired to remove it, and the Governor's Room was appointed for its reception, in view of the contemplated alterations in the Council Chamber.

The resolution of the Board of Alderman directing the Law Committee to memorialize the next Legislature for the passage of a law to enable the members of the Common Council to receive remuneration for their duties, of which they had been deprived by the new Charter, was brought up for concurrence, and was unanimously adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in extending the civilities of the Governor's Room for the use of the Mayor elect, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., and his friends on New-Year's Day.

The bill of Mr. Brown, landlord of Tammany, for refreshments for Mayor Wood's Police force detailed for the maintenance of the peace and for his protection on the 11th of June last, was again brought up, and lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report of the Committee for Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring to pay the architects as the work progresses for building Tompkins' Market, after some debate was laid over.

Councilman OTTARSON moved the appropriation of $300 to defray the expenses of the Special Committee of both Boards on a deputation to Washington upon the business of the erection and location of a new Post-Office. Adopted.

Councilman BULTZEL moved a similar resolution to defray the expenses of the Committee to Philadelphia upon the business of the Board of Health, amounting to $300.

Councilman BRADY, who was one of the delegation, but who did not go, wished to know how the expenses arose—if his own were included.

Councilman HASWELL said that four of the members went, staid a week, and had to entertain several gentlemen from other cities.

Councilman BRADY asked if the honor was not something. Three hundred dollars for the board of four gentlemen for a week was pretty well. It cost him no such sum when he went.

Councilman BYRDSALL thought $300 a small sum.

Councilman BOOLE would ask Councilman BRADY what were his expenses in Cornfield. [Laughter.]

Councilman BULTZEL argued for the propriety of the appropriation, and so also did Councilman WARNER.

The appropriation was ultimately adopted.

The Board agreed to concur in the recommendation for the discharge of the Law Committee in the matter pending in Court between D. D. Conover and Charles Devlin.

A number of persons were named as Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others whose term of office has expired.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department on a resolution relative to the freezing of Hydrants, was received and adopted.

The Report states, "That all that is necessary to preserve the hydrants in a serviceable condition during our severest Winters has been done by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and it only remains for us to aid them in their efforts, by requiring a rigid enforcement of the Ordinances, and prohibiting the opening of the fire hydrants by improper persons and at improper times."

The preamble and resolution for the reduction of stage fare from 6¼ to 5 cents was laid over.

The Report of the Special Committee on the location of the New Post-Office in the Park (which had been just adopted in the Board of Aldermen) was brought up for concurrence.

Councilman JONES, as Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on this subject, asked whether referring the matter to the Committee to-night would kill the matter for this year.

The President explained.

Councilman BOOLE was very anxious to have the matter referred for examination.

Councilman WARNER said that would virtually be killing it. He would move that it be laid on the table and printed in the minutes. Carried.

Upon vote, a bath-house was agreed to be located for the convenience of citizens in the neighborhood of the Battery.

Half an hour was consumed in arguing the question as to the adoption of a report in favor of allowing W. W. Fox and others to construct a pier on the East River, at foot of Twenty-first-street, the Corporation Attorney having decided that the Board have a right to allow parties to build a pier upon property that may be proved to be their own.

A member said that Mr. Busteed had evaded the qustion, whether the property belonged to the City.

After further debate, upon vote, the motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

After the transaction of some other comparatively unimportant business, the Board adjourned to next day at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

There was a full attendance at the Board of Governors of the Almshouse on Tuesday, with the exception of the Mayor elect. The salary of Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of the out-door Poor, was increased from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. Governor MOLONEY moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a new Governor. Governors TOWNSEND and DUGRO opposed such ballot, the former not being prepared to vote, and the latter stating that his party were not agreed as to the selection of their candidate. The President stated that there were at least twenty-five candidates. The matter, after some discussion, was ordered to be laid over until an agreement can be had among the Democratic members as to the individual for whom they will interest themselves. The superintendent and overseer of Bellevue Hospital were notified that their services will not be wanted after the ninth of next month.

The majority report, adverse to the entrance of the Homœopathists at Bellevue Hospital, was brought up, Governor B. F. PINCKNEY promising to produce also the minority report. A motion being made to enter the majority report on the minutes, and to print 250 copies, a debate ensued, which ended in the printing being deferred until the minority report could also be printed with it. The Board will proceed, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, with the members elect of the Legislature, to visit the various institutions under their care.

The Central Park Commissioners.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857.

The Board held a special meeting this day at 3 o'clock.

Present: Commissioners COOLEY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, HUTCHINS, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG and ELLIOTT.

The minutes were read and approved. The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000 was authorized for the payment of persons employed on the Park, &c., and the Treasurer was directed to pay the same.

It was resolved that the maps that have been prepared of the Park, in sections, be placed in charge of the Clerk, at the office, to be submitted to such persons as desire to examine the same, with the object of preparing a plan for the Park.

After transacting a variety of routine business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

The Homicide in Cannon-street—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the the Eleventh Ward Station-house in the case of JACOB REICHESTER who died on Sunday afternoon at No. 82 Cannon-street, from the effects of violence at the hands of HENRY SEMMET and wife.

ANDREW REICHESTER, the son of the deceased, was he first witness—He stated that on Sunday last between one and two o'clock in the afternoon he went down stairs into the yard to get a pail of water; as he was turning the handle of the hydrant a son of Mr. SEMMET came running up the alley crying, and his back covered with snow; as he was going up stairs he met the boy and his father, when the latter asked him why he had thrown snow on his boy; he told he had not thrown the snow on the boy, when he prisoner said he would go and tell the witness' father; he told his father that he had thrown snow on his boy; he did not understand all that was said; his father told the prisoner two or three times to go out of the room, as he believed he only wanted to pick a quarrel with him; there had been bad feelings all Summer between his father and the prisoner; as Mr. SEMMET would not leave the room his father finally took hold of him to put him out; they both got into the hall, and were striking each other; the prisoner struck the first blow; in a short time Mrs. SEMMET, the prisoner's wife, came up stairs, having an axe-handle under her apron; in a moment she hit the deceased twice on the temple, and then quickly put it under her apron again; she took it out a second time, and struck the deceased a third blow on the back of the head, and made a fourth blow, but it missed; CASPER MYERS came up now and separated the parties; after being separated his father went into his room and sat down, saying he was dizzy; the prisoner went down stairs hallooing, and saying that if he got a chance again at the deceased, he would die before he would stop fighting him; his father died about ten minutes after going into his room.

JOHN STONE, who resides at No. 82 Cannon-street, stated that he was present when the difficulty occurred between the deceased and the prisoner; he saw Mrs. SEMMET strike the deceased twice on the side of the head with an axe-handle and twice with her hands on the face; Mr. SEMMET was very angry with Mr. MYERS for parting him and the deceased.

JOHN MUNDERS, residing at No. 82 Cannon-street, said he heard a noise up stairs, and went up where the prisoner and the deceased were fighting; he saw Mrs. SEMMET have a hatchet-handle in her hand, but did not see her strike the deceased; she might have struck the deceased without his seeing it.

CASPER MYER testified to having separated the deceased and the prisoner; ten minutes after he had separated them, he saw the deceased come to the door of his room, having a hatchet in his hand, and dare the prisoner to come in.

CHRISTIANA REICHESTER, the wife of the deceased, and several other witnesses were called, and substantiated the statements of the previous witnesses.

DRS. FINNELL, FERGUSON and BEACH made the *post mortem* examination of the deceased. They gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of injuries to the head. They stated further, that persons died occasionally from extravasation of blood into the cerebellum, such as were met with in the deceased, who had never received any injury to the head. The age and constitution of the deceased, aggravated by passion or excitement, was conducive to the production of apoplexy.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury, after a brief charge from the Coroner, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That JACOB REICHESTER, the deceased, came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of violence received at the hands of EVA and HENRY SEMMET, on the 27th of December, at No. 82 Cannon-street."

Following the verdict, the prisoners were examined. SEMMET stated that he was 29 years of age, and a native of Germany. In relation to the charge against him he said: "I did not strike the deceased till he had struck me twice in the face." Mrs. SEMMET gave her age and nativity the same as her husband's. Relative to the charge, she said: "The deceased struck me first, and then I struck him with a small stick of wood on the back."

Mr. JOHN D. CONCKLIN, of Twelfth-street, in whose employ SEMMET has been for several years, became bail for SEMMET. Mrs. SEMMET was committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BROKER.—A German, giving his name as Wm. Alartes, was arrested yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal $5,000 from the office of Hart W. Witson, broker, No. 74½ Wall-street. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs, and locked up by Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—David Buckly was arrested yesterday by officer Steele, of the Twentieth Ward, on a charge of insulting a woman named Mary Kennedy, while she was walking in the street Christmas evening. He was held to bail by Justice FLANDREAU in $500 to appear for trial.

STABBING.—At a late hour Monday night Francis B. Cadden, while in the grocery store corner of Hudson and Canal-street, was assaulted by half-a-dozen men, and stabbed in the back and otherwise injured. Bernard Kelly, charged with being one of the assailants, was arrested yesterday and locked up for examination.

Fires.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—At a late hour on Monday night, a fire was discovered in the carriage manufactory of DANIEL J. DUSENBURY, No. 102 Laurens-street. The fire originated in the varnish room on the third floor, but was speedily extinguished. The stock was considerably damaged by water. Mr. DUSENBURY was insured for $2,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company; $1,600 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and $1,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. On the building there was an insurance of $1,400 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

FACTORY AGENCY.—The Newburyport *Herald* states that Mr. ROBINSON, agent of the Salisbury mills, is about to resign his agency. We are informed that he has resigned, and that the vacancy is not filled. This is a very important and desirable position, this establishment being one of the largest in the country, and the mills and machinery generally new and of the most approved description, and an exception to many others, being now in operation.—*Boston Transcript.*

[Advertisement.]

SHETLAND HOSIERY AND SHAWL,
All knit by hand,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

REAL MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!
Reduction in prices!!
These are not the cotton imitation commonly sold for merino.;
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.—What lady would use foreign perfumes, many of them of inferior quality, when they have in

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

a native production, whose excellence as a perfume and cosmetic can challenge with success the choicest essences of France? Sold by the proprietor, Dr. D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX NEW-YEAR'S HAT.—Commence the new year with proper spirit—and no man can do this in a shabby hat. Discard your old tile, and replace it with one of KNOX's beautiful and becoming fabrics. The demand for his Holiday Hat is something wonderful in the way of trade, and those who do not wish to get disappointed should make an early visit to his establishment. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—Mr. TAYLOR has made extensive arrangements for New-Year's tables. A great variety of articles will be disposed of on liberal terms. We enumerate a few—boned turkeys, ornamented hams and tongues, jellied, game, pyramids of nougat, ornamented plum and pound cake, jelly cordial, cream and chocolate drops, &c. Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

CIGARS AT RETAIL.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned tobacco, consisting of Londres, Cilindradas and Media Regalias, for sale in lots to suit, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No table on New-Year's will be considered replete without a supply of GOODWIN & EDGERLY'S Pure Turkish Wine—the delight of all the ladies. Dépôt No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DRS. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A complimentary dinner was given to Senator SLOAN of the Second District, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Monday evening last.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon.

A communication from the City Judge, asking for further accommodations for his Court and additional furniture, was received and referred to the Committee on Courts.

The Law Committee reported that the Board of Supervisors had no power to appoint a Matron for the Jail. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Accounts of County Treasurer reported that they had examined the paid coupons for the last fiscal year by the cash-book and found them correct, and destroyed the same in accordance with the order of the Board. The amount was $21,600 43.

The bills of the Supervisors were presented and ordered paid. The largest bill was that of Supervisor BERGEN—$393 06. The bills of the other members ranged from $34 to $200 each.

The resignation of JOHN A. LOTT, as Commissioner of Record, was received and accepted.

A resolution offered by Mr. BERGEN, "That the Board apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring that all persons convicted of crime and liable to imprisonment for over ten days in this County, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary," was voted down after a long discussion.

The Board adjourned until Jan. 18.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—This institution has been in operation since August, 1855, since which time 7,473 patients have been treated as follows: Adults, 4,100; children, 3,373. Males, 3,476; females, 3,997.

Nativities—United States, 3,013; Ireland, 3,326; England, 540; Scotland, 115; Wales, 4; France, 15; Germany, 394; Norway, 8; Sweden, 12; Russia, 1; Italy, 2; Canada, 54; South America, 7; Mexico, 2.

Diseases—Surgical, 187; abdomen and head, 2,109; chest and throat, 1,399; rheumatism and fever, 1,115; eye and ear, 362; female, 180; nervous system, 201; skin and vaccination, 250; accouchments, 70.

Discharged cured, 7,127; died, 49; remaining, 197; attended at home, 428; prescriptions, 48,428.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A THIEF FROM PATERSON.—Officer CLARK, of Jersey-City, yesterday, upon the arrival of the Paterson train at the Erie Railroad Dépôt, arrested a man named THOMAS SPENCE, charged with stealing a watch, gold locket, snuff-box and three port-monnaies from a gentleman named THOMAS COKELY, in Paterson. SPENCE is an Englishman, from Manchester, and having recently arrived in this country in a destitute condition, had quartered himself upon the hospitality of Mr. COKELY, who was also from Manchester. The stolen property was found upon his person. Officer CLARK took him back to Paterson and lodged him in the Passaic County Jail.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election for Colonel and Major for the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, was held at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, and resulted in the selection of DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., as Colonel, and BENJAMIN F. GRINNELL as Major. Mr. GREGORY formerly held the position of Major in the regiment, and Mr. GRINNELL has been long connected with the New-York Light Guard.

STEALING A WATCH.—PATRICK PATRICKS was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, by Officer CLARK, for stealing a gold watch from LOUIS FRENCH, Captain of a vessel lying in the stream. The accused was taken before Recorder BEDFORD, who committed him to Jail for trial.

☞ The entertainment for the Benefit of the Poor of Jersey City, given at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening, was quite successful. The Hall was crowded to excess. Nothing was charged for admission, but a collection was taken up, which, together with a donation of $25 from Mayor WESTCOTT, amounted to $168.

Obituary.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* announces the death of Hon. HENRY POTTER, Judge of the District Court of the United States. He was the oldest Judge in the United States, having been appointed by President JEFFERSON in 1801. He died in Fayetteville on the 20th inst., in the 93d year of his age.

Later from Northern Mexico.

TERRIBLE DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS—MURDERS, ROBBERIES AND INSURRECTIONS.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Dec. 9.

El Restaurador gives dreadful accounts of depredations committed by the Indians in Nuvo-Leon and Coahuila. Several families on the northern borders of those States have been murdered, and a great number of ranches have been thoroughly stripped of everything in the way of stock and produce. Five men and three women were going from San Nicolas to Parras with horses and cattle, who were attacked and murdered. Another party, with carts, going to Mapimi, met the same fate while crossing the Nezas River. A regiment under command of D. MANUEL MENDEZ, is in pursuit of this gang of savages.

All the papers of Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Durango contain appalling accounts of the destruction of property and lives by the Indians in those states. A force of over one thousand horse riflemen have been organized, and it is thought the savages will be quelled. The Legislature of Zacatecas had appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of aiding in raising troops and paying the expenses of a campaign going through the frontier portions of the State.

The *Heraldo* states that MEJIA, a notorious chief, at the head of 450 men, captured Queretaro, and, in the name of the defenders of religion, delivered it up to pillage, after which he consented for a sum of money to be bought off. General ARTEAGA defended the place nobly with a small garrison, but having been treacherously invited to a conference, under the pretext of settling the terms of capitulation, he was fired upon by the bandits; he was dangerously wounded, and caused his soldiers to disperse. After MEJIA and his party had done as much pillaging as they wanted, they vacated the town. We learn, from a gentleman who received a letter from that part of the country, that MEJIA has returned to Queretaro and taken possession of the place. We also learn that a number of the surrounding towns have been taken possession of by the reactionists.

Several persons have been apprehended near Puebla on the suspicion of conspiracies. CARLOS D. PATRON, a notorious desperado near Aguascalientes, had a great many papers found about his person giving information relative to several who have been concerned in conspiracies against the Government.

The Slaves of Mr. Custis.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The emancipation of the slaves left by the late GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, of Arlington, will, it is feared, be much retarded, if not wholly prevented, by the heirs, chief among whom stands JOHN WASHINGTON, Esq., the man who cuts down the old ancestral oaks of Mount Vernon to sell for canes, and who charges visitors fifty cents a head for the privilege of visiting the tomb of WASHINGTON, and who has turned the home of the Father of his Country into a slaveholding pen. All attempts to see the will of Mr. CUSTIS have proved abortive. After much inquiry, it has been admitted by the heirs that the slaves are to be set free in five years. The poor darkies tell a different story. They of the Arlington House, say that they were called into the room, and stood by the deathbed of their master, and that after having taken leave of each of them personally, he told them that he had left them, and all his servants, their freedom. At Arlington there were about one hundred negroes. Mr. CUSTIS owned two plantations about sixty miles below Richmond, on which were about 250 more slaves. According to the statement of those who were about him at the time of his death, he died in the full possession of his senses. Besides, it is well known that the old gentleman always said that he intended to free his slaves at his death. I have frequently heard him say as much, though not in exact terms. Unfortunately, when this declaration was made to the house servants of Arlington, *no white man was in the room, and the testimony of negroes will not be taken in Court.* It is already whispered about town that foul play is in process in regard to those negroes on the Virginia plantations; that they are now being sold South; and that all of them will be consigned to hopeless Slavery unless something is done. Unless the will is produced, nothing can be done. And that there is a will, and that the will contains something in regard to the emancipation of the negroes, has been publicly admitted by the heirs. It would be awful if the last remaining member of the household of WASHINGTON should not be allowed, should be prevented by fraud, from carrying out those precepts which he had learned, standing by the knee, and hearing from the lips, of that immortal Sage!

The Weather and Navigation.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 26.

The cold atmosphere of the past two nights has filled the river with ice, which continued to move until about noon. Since then it has remained stationary, and by the aid of the falling snow ice has been made rapidly. It looks now as if navigation was about closed. The railroad ferry-boats continue to run, and will not cease running until the ice in the river is strong enough for persons to walk upon it with perfect safety. The passenger boats for New-York were "firing up" at noon, a pretty sure indication that they would leave at an earlier hour than usual to-day. The stopping of the ice here is doubtless caused by damming up below, which will render a passage over the bars at Castleton quite difficult and hazardous.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 26.

The river closed up with ice this morning from Middletown as far up as the clay banks, between Hartford and Wethersfield. The ice continued to run very slowly opposite this city this afternoon. Last year the river closed up Dec. 9.

A QUEER APPOINTMENT.—Whatever vices may be charged to the account of St. Lucifer, ingratitude at least is not one of them. There *is* truth in the old adage: "The d—l takes care of his own." No man knows this better than the conductor and owner of the Satanic organ in this City. BENNETT has of late years been moving all the powers—mundane and infernal—over which he has any influence, to be recognized as an equal being with men of respectability. It was a strange and inconsistent desire in such a person; but who can account for the caprices and hallucinations of age? He exhausted all the acts of which he is master, to extort a social or political recognition from President PIERCE; but though willing to avail himself of the *Herald's* support, PIERCE was not bold enough to pay the price demanded for it, and we well know how "Poor PIERCE" was assailed with Satanic malice in consequence.

Mr. BUCHANAN has proved more facile than his predecessor, and BENNETT's star is in the ascendant. He has actually been "dined and wined" at a private dinner party at the White House; at which, besides the President, one other member of the Administration was present—Mr. COBB. The affair was kept very quiet, Mr. BUCHANAN, though willing "to do good by stealth," did not wish to blush at finding it fame; and BENNETT was sagacious enough to save the President from the annoyance that the publicity of his amiable weakness would occasion.

What important events are to result from this initial success, we do not now venture to predict. The appointment of BENNETT's son to a cadetship at West Point will be a trifling affair, not calculated to affect the policy of the United States at present. We do not believe that the father will get the appointment of Minister to the Court of NAPOLEON, but, as he is willing to compromise on the Austrian Ambassadorship, it is within the range of possibility that he may be privileged to serve this favored land at Vienna.

Meanwhile he is not without influence even in Paris, where the female head of the *Herald* dynasty dispenses a graceful patronage, and wields a charming power. Mr. BUCHANAN, like the gallant gentleman he is, paid homage at her Parisian court, and, like all the rest of the world, was delighted. We can judge of the favorable impression she made upon the President, by the recent appointment as American Consul at Bordeaux, (one of the most lucrative consulates in Europe,) of a Monsier FLEURET, an *attaché* of the Bennet family in Paris.

No one seems to know who this M. FLEURET is, except that he was once attached to some insignificant French Consulate in the West Indies; and has since figured as an itinerant showman in France, until his elevation as a hanger-on of the female department of the *Herald* at Paris. With such powerful recommendations in his favor, the question of his American citizenship is perhaps immaterial, though before confirming his appointment, it may be as well for the Senate to inquire into this, and some other affairs connected with the man's antecedents and present position.

It is a pity that the country is so destitute of office-seekers willing to serve their country in desirable consulates abroad, that the President has to seek them in Europe.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

BUSINESS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence *Journal* publishes a detailed statement of the effects of the panic on manufacturers in Rhode Island The number of cotton-mills which stopped entirely counted up a total of 502,291 spindles, and employed 9,661 operatives, all of whom were thrown out of employment. The cotton-mills still running number 216,828 spindles, and employ 4,070 workmen. The number of woolen-mills which have been stopped, or are running less than full time, is 55. Eleven woolen-mills are still running full time, employing 1,222 hands. The *Journal* adds:

"The mills, particularly the woolen, that are stopping, will about equal those that are starting, and the aggregate of suspended labor will not, from present appearances, be greatly changed. A revival of business cannot be looked for till, among other improvements, the acceptances of the commission merchants are made more desirable than they are at present."

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—The Secretary of State has recently forwarded to the Collector of the Customs at Charleston, South Carolina, a handsome silver trumpet, bearing the following inscription: "The President of the United States to W. W. MCLEMON, Captain of the British ship *Star*, for his noble and disinterested conduct towards the Captain and crew of the American schooner *Northern Light*"—Captain MCLEMON having saved them from shipwreck. The recipient of this handsome testimonial returned to Hon. Mr. COLCOCK, through whom the presentation was made, his grateful acknowledgments for the highly flattering and most unexpected notice taken of his act by the American Government.—*Washington Union.*

A bill to prevent runaway matches has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 29.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, co'n.	112
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	100
19,000	Missouri St. 6s	80
2,000	do.........b5	80⅛
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	90
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	81
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m	54½
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m	43
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p c 1st m. S. F. c. b.	83½
4,000	do	84
3,000	H. R. R. 1st m.	96
31	B. of State of N. Y.	91½
5	Bk. of Commerce	100½
50	Bk. of the Republic	106
25	Continental Bank	92½
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	65½
15	do	65
50	do.........b30	65½
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	95
30	National Bank	105
10	Del & Hud. C. Co.	107½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	68¾
123	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73½
125	do.........c	73¼
200	do.........s3	73
50	do	73⅛
50	do.........s10	73
100	do.........s30	72⅞
50	do.........c	73¾
200	do.........c	73⅜
100	do.........s30	73

250	Cum. Coal Co....s3	9
250	Erie Railroad....s30	17
317	do.........s3	17¼
160	do.........c	17⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R..b10	19
540	Harlem Railroad..s3	6¼
10	Harlem R. R. pref..	15
300	Clev. & Tol. R...b60	41
300	do	40¾
20	N.H.&Hart.R.R.	112
25	Reading R.R.	54
100	do.........b30	54
400	do.........c	53⅞
500	do.........b60	54¼
500	do.........s60	53⅜
230	M.So.&N.Ind.R.R.	19
100	do.........b30	19½
12	Mich.S.&N.Ia.p Stock	33¾
50	Panama R R....b30	94½
5	Gal. & Chic. R.	70
110	do	69½
50	do.........s30	69
465	Chic. & R I. R.	70
150	do.........b30	70½
25	do.........b60	71
100	do	70½
125	do	70¼
100	do.........s30	70
160	LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.	10½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R....s30	85
10	C. B.& Quincy R. R.	59½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ohio St. 6s. '60	97½
10,000	Missouri St.6s.s30	80
3,000	do	80¼
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90
1,500	Mich.C.R.R.8 p.1st M. Sink.F.Con.B.	84
7	Continental Bank	92
50	Bk. of the Republic	106½
10	Merchants'Bk.Scrip	103
83	Pac. M. S. Co.	65
360	Harlem Railroad	6¼
300	M. S. & N. In. R.R.	18¾
24	Panama Railroad	94¼
600	Clev.& Tol. R.R.b30	41
50	Gal.& Chic. R.R. b60	70
300	Erie Railroad....s10	17½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s...Int. add.	50
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add.	53
$2,000 Watertown City 8s.....Int. add.	32¼
$5,000 Watert'n and Mad. 2d mort. 8s...Int. add.	12
$5,000 Watert'n and Mad. 2d mort. 8s...Int. add.	10½
$3,000 Missouri 6s.....Int. add.	77
$4,000 Terre Haute and Alton Con. 10s. Int. add.	35¾
$2,000 Watertown City 8s.....Int. add.	35
$5,000 Rock Island and Peoria R.R. 10s. Int. add.	71
$4,000 Sacramento City 10s.....Int. add.	50
$1,000 Ohio 6s, 1860.....Int. add.	95
$4,000 Missouri 6s.....Flat	79¾
10 shares American Express Co.....	90⅞
30 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....	50
5 shares Bank of Commerce.....	109¼
24 shares National Bank.....	104¼
20 shares Chatham Bank.....	58½
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....	90¾
30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....	143½
33 shares East River Bank, (hyp.).....	41
53 shares Artisans' Bank.....	64½
14 shares Chatham Bank.....	56¾
50 shares Citizens' Bank, (hyp.).....	80¼
10 shares Hanover Bank.....	76½
7 shares Continental Bank.....	92½
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....	141½
40 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co., (hyp.).....	100
20 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co., (hyp.).....	71
10 shares Great Western Ins. Co., (hyp.).....	94
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	65¼
10 shares Union Ferry Co.....	92

TUESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The business dullness of the Christmas time continues, and the disagreeable nature of the weather to-day, contributed to the inactivity and indifference of the Street. The Stock dealings are moderate in amount, and early in the day the disposition was to rather lower prices. But the tone of the market changed somewhat in the afternoon, and the closing bids were even a fraction higher than on Monday. New-York Central, 73⅞; Erie, 17⅜; Rhode Island, 71@71¼; Reading, 54½@54¾, cash, ; 55, buyer 30 days. The State list was firm, and Railway Bonds steady.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed at 109½@109¾ ℔ cent. for very choice bills, 60 days, and 111¼@111½ for short sight. French bills were done at 5.25@5.20 at 60 days, and 5.11¼@5.15, short sight. The mail is altogether a moderate one, owing to the intervention of the holidays, and the fact that the January dividends remain to be collected and remitted for by the direct steamer on Wednesday of next week. The Gold shipment, for New-York account, by the Boston packet, will be less than half a million of dollars.

The last mail received from the Continent (by the *Persia*, a few days since) brought advice of the refusal of a number of bills, drawn from this side in November, on Hamburg and Amsterdam. In one or more instances, the bills are understood to have been made against confirmed credits, and yet refused acceptance on account of the prevailing financial embarrassment in Europe, and the apprehension, growing out of it, that the bills could not be met at maturity if the same difficulty should continue 30 or 60 days. The circumstances, as far as known, are as little creditable to the parties on the other side as anything short of failure outright could well be. Of course, they are unexpectedly damaging to the credit of the drawers here.

The Bank of Commerce has declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. for Jan. 4. The Continental Bank 3½ ℔ cent. The Phenix Bank 4 ℔ cent. for Jan. 4. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany 5 ℔ cent. Bank of Albany 5 ℔ cent. Seventh Ward Bank 5 ℔ cent., Jan. 2. The January interest on the bonds of Belmont County, Ohio, will be paid by the Nassau Bank. The January Coupon on the Fire and Civil Bonds of San Francisco City will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the City. The Long Island Bank in Brooklyn will pay the interest on the Brooklyn City loans.

We are requested to state that the notes of the Unadilla Bank are promptly redeemed at the agency in Albany, at the legal rate of one-quarter of one ℔ cent.

The circulating notes of the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford are again taken at the Metropolitan Bank, the same as other New-England currency.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $137,292; paid out $246,050, and held at the close $3,495,718.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $759,621, against $1,249,773 the corresponding week of last year.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre..........	87c.	95c.
80 acre warrants, per acre..........	78c.	82c.
120 acre warrants, per acre..........	68c.	72c.
160 acre warrants, per acre..........	78c.	82c.

Market active.

The *Journal of Commerce* says of the stock of flour, now in store in this City:

The stock of flour in this City on the 1st of November, it is conceded, was not far from 250,000 barrels,

		Barrels.
say..........		250,000
Receipts from Nov. 1 to Dec. 28..........		1,183,500
Total supply..........		1,438,500
Local and Eastern trade 35,000 bbls. per week..........	315,000	
Export from this port since Nov. 1..	250,000—	565,000
Leaves stock of flour here Dec. 29..........		868,500

In the above receipts we have included only such as have arrived by the regular channels of conveyance, and of course the aggregate is considerably within the exact total, as a number of small lots are daily added through a variety of channels where no account is taken.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per *Canada*.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

My last circular was dated 23d inst., since which the *Persia* has arrived with dates to 12th December. Monetary matters were unchanged, and further heavy failures had taken place in London and the Continent. The arrivals of Cotton in Liverpool were liberal, and being placed upon the market as soon as sampled, and perseveringly offered, had caused a decline of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ ℔. on sales of the week of 20,000 bales. Middling New-Orleans was quoted at 6¼d.; Mobile, 6⅛d.; and Upland, 6d. ℔ ℔. Trade in Manchester was much depressed, and prices for goods and yarns materially lower. Consols were buoyant and closed at 91¼@91⅜.

The business in this City is once more almost at a complete stand; the export demand has ceased, the domestic consumers, who for a few weeks were purchasers to a moderate extent, have withdrawn, and to force sales, a decline upon the annexed quotations would have to be taken. The sales since the 22d inst. to last evening, amount to 1,500 bales, closing at the quotations, which show a decline of ¾c.@1c. ℔ ℔. The clearances during the week have only been 287 bales to Bremen.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—There is nothing doing, and holders have generally withdrawn from market. Some samples are already forwarded to Liverpool, and others go by this mail.

Southern Markets are all lower, with a fair amount of business in each, chiefly for France and the continent. Particulars are given elsewhere. By telegraph we learn that a further reduction at all points was submitted to after receipt of the *Adriatic's* advices, and a still further decline took place upon receipt of those per *Persia*. At the latest dates Middlings were quoted as follows:

New-Orleans, Dec 26..........	9c.
Mobile, Dec. 28..........	8¾c.@[illegible]c.
Savannah, Dec. 28..........	9[illegible]c.
Charleston, Dec. 28..........	9¼c.

CROP.—The reports from the South, received here during the past week, are mostly in favor of the reduced figures given in my last week's circular. The estimates vary from 3,000,000 to 3,100,000 bales. I give these figures as the prevailing opinion in the South, but without indorsing them.

RECEIPTS at the ports are still below the corresponding week of last year, being 117,000 bales, against 134,000 same week last year. The total deficit is 393,000 bales and it will be increased next week as we have to compare with the largest week of the whole of last year, say 148,000 bales. The deficit will probably reach its maximum by my tables of the 3d week in January, after which it will be reduced; as there was a gradual falling off in the weekly receipt after that period last year. An impression prevails that the recent decline in price at the Southern markets will cause a falling off in receipts very shortly. Should this prove correct, it will be at variance with former experience, and will not continue for any considerable period.

EXPORTS are small this week for Great Britain; for France and the Continental ports they are large. Next week there will be more for Great Britain, as we learn by telegraph that 22,500 bales were cleared for Liverpool up to Friday at New-Orleans and Mobile.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since Sept. 1 as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	[illegible]
Rec. at P'ts......	945,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	854,000	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B..	303,000	282,000	447,000	364,000	[illegible]
Ex. to France..	102,000	127,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other F.P.	75,000	87,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	480,000	496,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand..	477,000	650,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts......	117,000	134,000	137,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B......	18,000	45,000	32,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France...	22,000	11,000	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other F. P.	15,000	22,000	11,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports....	55,000	78,000	55,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia Live Stock Receipts.

The following is a statement of the number of Cattle, Beeves, Hogs and Sheep, brought to the Philadelphia market during the year 1857, also in comparison with previous years:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Hogs.	[illegible]
January..........	3,850	925	7,300	[illegible]
February..........	3,600	1,000	10,600	[illegible]
March..........	6,100	1,375	9,600	[illegible]
April..........	4,400	1,100	7,800	[illegible]
May..........	3,750	1,400	5,750	[illegible]
June..........	5,650	1,600	10,800	[illegible]
July..........	3,780	1,030	6,100	[illegible]
August..........	6,350	1,300	5,500	[illegible]
September..........	5,780	900	9,600	[illegible]
October..........	4,650	760	8,050	[illegible]
November..........	5,600	1,185	17,564	[illegible]
December..........	3,200	1,100	14,200	[illegible]
Total 1857..........	56,710	13,675	112,864	[illegible]
Total 1856..........	54,580	6,455	97,000	[illegible]
Total 1855..........	53,150	9,420	66,800	[illegible]
Total 1854..........	76,300	16,175	72,000	[illegible]
Total 1853..........	71,900	15,100	53,380	[illegible]
Total 1852..........	95,960	18,565	38,275	[illegible]
Total 1851..........	91,500	16,350	34,540	[illegible]
Total 1850..........	70,820	15,280	33,350	[illegible]
Total 1849..........	67,410	15,140	48,700	[illegible]
Total 1848..........	66,370	13,365	46,680	[illegible]
Total 1847..........	51,500	12,995	36,410	[illegible]
Total 1846..........	55,940	14,930	29,160	[illegible]
Total 1845..........	49,290	8,650	25,740	[illegible]

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. [illegible]

Capital Stock..........	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts..........	[illegible]
Specie..........	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks..........	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks..........	[illegible]
Deposits..........	[illegible]
Circulation..........	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 28.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 5,500 bales, the market closing stiffer, though quotations are not advanced. FLOUR has a declining tendency. EXCHANGE—On London, 104¾@106.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales; prices have declined ⅛c.; middling fair is quoted 9¾c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$4,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $3,400 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $8,000 Reading 6s, '85, 65; $1,100 City 6s, 85½; $400 City [illegible] 6s, 85½; 51 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; 2 Reading Railroad, 27⅛; 200 do., cash, 27¼; 100 do., s5wn, 27[illegible]; 100 do., 27½; 11 Minehill Railroad, 59; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17; 5 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 60 Girard Bank, 9; 6 Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible].

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 85@85½; Philadelphia 6s, R.R int. off, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 92@92½; Pennsylvania [illegible], 84; Reading Railroad, 27¼@27½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]@65; Reading Railroad Mortgage, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼@38½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 40@43; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@11; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mortgage, 65@68; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 45@50; Long Island, 9¼@9⅝; Vicksburg, 6¾@7½; Girard Bank, 9@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@⅞; Union Canal, 2@4; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 5½@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	[illegible]
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	[illegible]
Persia..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	[illegible]
Arago..........	New-York..........	Southampton..........	[illegible]
Niagara..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	[illegible]
New-York..........	New-York..........	Glasgow..........	[illegible]
Baltic..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	[illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago..........	Southampton..........	New-York..........	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool..........	New-York..........	[illegible]
Niagara..........	Liverpool..........	Boston..........	[illegible]
Atlantic..........	Liverpool..........	New York..........	[illegible]
Africa..........	Liverpool..........	New-York..........	[illegible]
North American	Liverpool..........	Portland..........	[illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Moses Taylor..........	New-York..........	Aspinwall..........	Jan. [illegible]
Empire City..........	New-York..........	Havana..........	Jan. [illegible]
Cahawba..........	New-York..........	Havana..........	Jan. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Geo. Gordon, Jr., Geo. P. Taylor, Miss S. Hogan, Wm. Rodgers, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Bours and 2 children, Capt. Wm. C. [illegible], Capt. P. Lassen, J. A. Stevenson and lady, Miss Stevenson, and 14 in the steerage.

In Steamship Nashville, from Charleston—E. Black, F. Hogarth, A. Lockwood, N. T. Williams, J. Pritchard, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon rises.. 5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 07 | Gov. Island. 7 52 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Ships Ellen Austen, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Casilda, Stafford, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Light Brigade, (Br.,) Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. S. McLean.

Brigs Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, N. S., J. & [illegible]ley; Dolphin, (Br.,) Norman, Jersey, Eng., R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schooner Sidonia, (Br.,) Loomer, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolfe.

Steamers Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 11:[illegible] P. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; Monday, 3:45 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Francis P. Sage, Ingersoll, Chincha Islands Sept. 18, via Hampton Roads 70 hours, with guano to J. S. Lawrence.

Ship Andover, Berry, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons. 17th inst., off the Double-Headed Shot Keys, signalized one of the Union line of New-Orleans packets, bound S., supposed the Mediator, hence for New-Orleans. Same time, signalized the ship National Guard, Gates, hence for Galveston. The A. has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig A. Blanchard, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Turks Islands 17 ds., with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Larukah, (of Brewer,) Brown, Belize, Hond., [illegible] ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. Had heavy weather. Left bark Cadet, hence, just arr.

Schr. Life Boat, (of Newburyport,) Reed, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., in ballast to R. Berry & Sons, of Newburyport, where she is bound. Put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and rice to master.

Schr. Groveland, Drohen, St. John, N. B., 7 ds. with mdse. to A. Smithers.

Schr. Clarion, Hawes, Gloucester, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Jackson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ceylon, Jackson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Wells, Wellfleet.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, 84 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. 28th, off Absecom, at night, spoke schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Whistler, hence Havana for New-York.

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. Passed the yacht Wanderer, going in.

BELOW—Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Wheeler, Havana Dec. 17.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON—Dec. 27—Arr., ships Dublin, Evalos, Cronstadt Oct. 31; Black Prince, from New-York. Barks Wanderer, Canfield, Buenos Ayres; Hadley, Bent, Baltimore. Steamer Wm. Jenkins, from Baltimore.